

Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXIX, NO. 65. HONOLULU, H. T., FRIDAY, AUGUST 12, 1904—SEMI-WEEKLY. WHOLE No. 2615.

CHEFOO INVADED BY JAPANESE WHO TAKE RUSSIAN TORPEDO BOAT

NOVIK-ASKOLD LEAVE PORT ARTHUR

Enter the German Port of Kiauchau and Salute Flag.



RUSSIAN CRUISER ASKOLD, WHICH ESCAPED FROM PORT ARTHUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

CHEFOO, Aug. 12.—Two Japanese torpedo destroyers entered this harbor during the night and seized the Russian torpedo destroyer Riestitini and towed her away after a hand-to-hand fight with the Russian crew.

Chefoo is a Chinese port and its violation by a Japanese naval force constitutes a breach of neutrality for which China will probably go through the form of asking indemnity.

ESCAPED CRUISERS AT KIAUCHAU.

CHEFOO, Aug. 12.—The Russian cruisers Askold and Novik entered Kiauchau harbor last night and saluted the German flag.

These cruisers escaped from Port Arthur. Under the rules of international law they must leave a neutral port within twenty-four hours or submit to being dismantled and laid up until the end of the war. Kiauchau is a port on the Yellow Sea in southern Shantung and belongs to Germany.

ST. PETERSBURG'S VIEWS.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 12.—It is believed that the entire Port Arthur squadron has reached the Yellow Sea.

THE BALTIC FLEET.

CRONSTADT, Aug. 12.—The Baltic fleet will sail for the Far East on August 14.

KUROKI'S PLANS FEARED.

MUKDEN, Aug. 12.—It is feared the Japanese will seek to turn the Russian position above here and cut the railroad.

VLADIVOSTOK EXPECTS SQUADRON.

VLADIVOSTOK, Aug. 12.—Preparations are making here to receive the Port Arthur squadron.

THE AFTERNOON REPORT.

LIAOYANG, Aug. 11.—Fighting is in progress near Mukden.

CHEFOO, Aug. 11.—It is reported that the Japanese cruiser Kasagi has been sunk east of Port Arthur.

The second class twin screw cruiser Kasagi, the Japanese vessel which is reported to have been destroyed, is a type of vessel that is well known in Honolulu for the Kasagi's sister ship was in Honolulu in March 1899. This vessel was the Chitose which had been constructed at the Union Iron Works and was then enroute to Japan. The Kasagi was known as a very useful type of cruiser. She was built at Cramp's Shipyard, Philadelphia, in 1897, and her dimensions were as follows: Length, 374 feet; beam, 48; depth, 24. She was of 4760 tons and carried a crew of over four hundred men. Her armament consisted of thirty guns of various sizes and four torpedo tubes. The Kasagi has been one of the four cruisers under command of Rear Admiral Dewa which have been operating with the battleship squadron around Port Arthur since the opening of the war. The Kasagi was in the first naval battle and in many others since. When the battleship Hatsuse struck a mine and was destroyed the

Kasagi was near by and rescued many of the survivors. The Kasagi was commanded by Capt. R. Ide.

Although in many previous engagements the Kasagi had been remarkably free from casualties.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—Great Britain is greatly dissatisfied at Russia's attitude regarding the Knight Commander.

CHEFOO, Aug. 11.—The Riestitini has been dismantled here and will remain in this port until the end of the war.

Washington, August 11, 1904.
Received at 8:40 a. m.

To Japanese Consul, Honolulu:

Various reports from Tientsin show that the Russian Port Arthur squadron emerged from the port on the morning of August 10th and a severe naval battle ensued till sunset. During the night of the same day our destroyer flotilla seemed to have attacked the enemy squadron. At dawn of August 11th the Retvizan and another battleship of the Pobieda type appeared to be taking flight towards Port Arthur.

CHEFOO, Aug. 11.—The Russian battleship Pobieda and Retvizan have re-entered Port Arthur after the engagement with the Japanese fleet. The sally of the Russian fleet means that the situation at Port Arthur is desperate. It is supposed that the sally of the Vladivostok fleet was for the purpose of seeking the Port Arthur fleet and combining forces.

TOKIO, Aug. 11.—It is reported that Admiral Togo's fleet frustrated the Russian attempt to escape from Port Arthur. The fighting between the Japanese and Russian fleets continued until sunset on Wednesday.

The Japanese torpedo flotilla attacked the Russian fleet during the night.

LIAOYANG, Aug. 10.—The Japanese are massing in the direction of Saimatza. A column is also ascending the valley of the Liao river for the purpose of flanking Liaoyang. Reconnoitering parties have had skirmishes.

RUSSIAN FLANKING MOVEMENT.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 10.—General Sinevitch is marching troops from Vladivostok to divert Gen. Kuroki from the rear of Mukden.

JAPANESE TACTICS.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 10.—The Japanese are using the Shanhaikuan-Yinkow railway for mobilizing troops to attack Simuntun, 30 miles west.

The movements of Japanese armies as reported in the above dispatches indicate an attempt on their part to completely isolate the narrow strip of territory in which are situated Liaoyang and Mukden. At either side of the railway, which runs northward from Port Arthur through Liaoyang and Mukden to Harbin, are high mountain ranges. From Simucheng to Hishoyeng, on the eastern mountain range, the Japanese hold all of the mountain passes. Eastward of Hishoyeng, a point fifty miles directly east of Liaoyang, is another mountain pass through which the Japanese would have to go in order to get farther north and then bend to the westward to cross the railway north of Mukden and isolate that point. This latter pass contains Saimatza (or Sa-ma-chi) which has been held by the Russians.

The Liao river extends directly north of Yinkow for a great distance, almost parallel to the railway and passing about thirty miles west of Mukden. On the Liao river, about thirty-five or forty miles northwest of Mukden is Simuntun (or Shin-min-tun). This place is also the terminus of a railway stretching northward from Shanhaikuan. In order to send troops over this railway from Yinkow to Simuntun the Japanese must control a great territory which has hitherto been occupied by small bodies of Russians and heavily garrisoned by Chinese troops.

ORIENTAL BUDGET

War Notes From the Japanese Files.

The Japan Gazette says: We are glad to state that the steamer Korea arrived safely at Yokohama yesterday at 7 a. m. On the previous night she was lit up as usual, as she was unaware of the presence of the Vladivostok squadron in the neighborhood. The presence of a thick fog on that night undoubtedly saved her from falling into the hands of the Russians. We take the following from the Japan Mail's shipping extra issued yesterday: The Korea would doubtless have called at Midway Island, if daylight had served, but as she must have reached it in darkness she was kept away on a course to carry her clear of the land. The Doric was sighted, but in all probability the Korea was not seen by that vessel as the Korea's high bridge would give her an advantage in range of vision. The Korea will not leave Yokohama before Sunday and in all probability she will be held here, and the Siberia at Kobe, until definite news is received as to the movements of the Vladivostok squadron. There have been rumors that the Korea carried a large sum in specie and also two submarine boats. By courtesy of the Yokohama agent, Mr. E. C. Howard, we are able to state that she did not carry any submarine vessel. Her cargo consisted of a small amount of treasure (nothing approaching the sum rumored), consigned to the Specie Bank, a small quantity of railway material, general merchandise, food stuffs, etc.

THE SINKING OF THE KNIGHT COMMANDER.

The following evidence regarding the sinking of the British steamer Knight Commander was given at the enquiry held at the British Consulate, Yokohama, on Wednesday morning:

William Beaten Brown, master of the British steamer Teinan deposed: "On the afternoon of July 24th, 1904, we were signalled to stop in Latitude 34.10 N. Longitude 123 E. by the Russian cruiser Rossia. They sent an armed boat's crew on board and the officer requested to see the paper, which I had ready for his inspection. He signalled the contents of the manifest to the flagship, asked for instructions and said they were not going to send a prize crew on board. The officer was very particular about the consignments of the cargo and said that they had to be very careful with our flag. The next message he received by signal was that the Admiral desired to send on board the crew of the British steamer Knight Commander and that as they were British subjects I was compelled to take them. It was at first decided to give us the whole Lascar crew, but subsequently a second message came that they would only send 21. I then asked what had become of the Knight Commander, and he replied, 'We sank her this morning.' On my asking why she had been sunk he said that she had contraband of war, flour and railway material. He said they had captured a German ship, a good capture, which I understood to be within the past day or two. He said (Continued on Page 5.)

Should the Japanese capture both of these places and the eastern and western armies then march on the railway and meet above Mukden they would not only outflank the Russians but would have Mukden and Liaoyang isolated in much the same manner as they now have Port Arthur.

A naval demonstration against Vladivostok, or the landing of another Japanese force in northeastern Siberia, would compel Linvitch to return to his base.

TOKIO, Aug. 11.—The entire Russian fleet emerged from Port Arthur Wednesday and a severe engagement followed with results which are not yet known here. The battleships Retvizan and Pobieda were seen outside Port Arthur after the battle.

RUSSIAN SQUADRONS TO UNITE.

CHEFOO, Aug. 11.—The Russian torpedo destroyer Riestitini has arrived here. It reports that the warships have left Port Arthur to unite with the Vladivostok squadron.

In line with the above the following dispatch, under date of Nagasaki, June 11, appeared in the New York Sun of June 12:

Naval experts here believe that the Russians are working hard to clear the entrance of Port Arthur, intending to escape with the effective portion of their fleet, which is estimated to consist of eighteen large and small vessels and seventeen destroyers.

BANDITS ATTACK RUSSIANS.

TIENTSIN, Aug. 11.—Three thousand bandits attacked the Russians at Tieh pass, killing many.

SITUATION AT MUKDEN.

MUKDEN, Aug. 11.—Strong reinforcements have arrived here from the north. The Japanese are in some strength twenty-five miles south of here, also another army is five miles east of Liaoyang.

KUROPATKIN WITHDRAWING.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 11.—The prospects of a decisive battle are disappearing. Gen. Kuropatkin has withdrawn the bulk of his army north of Liaoyang. Heavy rains are falling.

WAR WRITER GOING HOME

Correspondent Clough Talks of the Outlook.

Among the passengers on the Siberia is Mr. E. H. Clough who was lately a representative of the Hearst papers in the Far East. Mr. Clough went to the Orient on the first trip of the Siberia a year and a half ago and is now returning for a short vacation. He has been in a position to view the Eastern situation at close range and last night gave the following interesting account of affairs:

"The recent trip of the Vladivostok squadron had a disastrous effect upon Japanese commerce. As long as the cruisers are out they are injuring Japan in this way far more than it is possible to injure them by any reverses in their military campaign. It is estimated that while the squadron was virtually blockading Tokio bay the loss to Japanese commerce was at least \$30,000,000 in gold. There were seven or eight large steamers tied up in Yokohama alone suffering a loss of \$5 per ton.

"The foreign population of Japan is decidedly anti-Japanese in its sympathy. This is caused by the officiousness of the Japanese who are feeling their importance considerably. The Americans feel that Japan is not going to let England and America get any more benefit out of this war than she can help. She wishes to reap all the fruits of it herself. For this reason the English and Americans are quietly anti-Japanese. In the Knight Commander affair most of them hold that Russia's attitude was correct. The manifest of the vessel is the evidence before the prize court as to whether the steamer was a lawful prize or not. If she was sunk without warrant then Russia will pay an indemnity. The foreign population of Japan as a whole seem to think that there was no violation of international law.

"The Russians are the keenest diplomats in the world, and their policy seems to be to draw some other nation into the struggle even if it involves loss to them. Then they will be able to say, 'We can't fight the whole world,' and thus can get out of a bad hole gracefully by asking for intervention.

"North China is unanimously pro-Japanese, at least among the bulk of the people. Among the high officials and statesmen there is considerable intrigue and it is every man for himself. As a whole, however, North China is safely Japanese. There is a paper there published in the interests of Japan. The Russians endeavored to win over the country and even established a rival paper but all their efforts were fruitless. The Chinese army is under the influence of Japan. There are along the great wall between China and Manchuria about 20,000 Chinese troops. These are ostensibly guarding the frontier. There are in the vicinity of Peking some 30,000 more. Of these, Yuan Shi Kai, the Viceroy of Chi-li, is in command of 15,000, all well drilled troops. General Ma also has 15,000. He is in immediate connection with the court of the Dowager Empress and the conservative element. They are opposed to the progressive Yuan Shi Kai. Both of these generals are anxious for a fight (Continued on page 5.)

PARKER'S CANVASS

Attitude of Leading
Financiers in
East.

NEW YORK, July 15.—A day or two after President Cleveland's Venezuela message had brought the prosperous money and securities market into collision with dismay and panic some of the President's friends in New York begged the Secretary of War, Mr. Lamont, to explain to Mr. Cleveland how disastrous such sudden and violent shocks as that message produced are sure to be.

That mission Colonel Lamont undertook and performed with his customary tact and skill. When he had explained to the President as far as he was able why that message had produced the sudden panic, he was somewhat astonished to learn that the President did not understand him. For he replied practically in these words:

"Lamont, I cannot understand why a public message of that kind or of any kind should cause a panic in the money markets and in the financial centers."

"Probably to this day Mr. Cleveland has not learned why it was that his Venezuela message should have as suddenly as it was proclaimed shriveled the markets and sent shivers down the backs of all the financial powers. In a recent publication Mr. Cleveland confessed himself as being alarmed lest the heavy export of gold, some \$50,000,000 within a month, should again bring on the same embarrassing and dangerous conditions which his administration was compelled to confront."

A SILENT PANIC.

Early in that Administration there began a silent panic, so to speak, following immediately upon the Secretary of the Treasury's announcement that he might find it expedient to pay all the Government obligations in silver. That announcement caused the hoarding of gold and legal tenders instantly to begin, and before the summer was over the country was experiencing a money famine, the like of which it had not known since the early days of the Civil War.

Many of the men in this city who understand finance and the currency question not only upon the theoretic or professional side, but also upon that of the practical financier, have been so reminded of some of the experiences of Mr. Cleveland's administration by the Democratic platform, its silence upon the currency question and the postscript, so to speak, to the platform added by Judge Parker that they have not failed to speak of this recollection.

Possibly the most interesting feature of the past convention developments, at least in this city, is the attitude of the really great financial interests toward the platform and the candidate. There is reason to suspect that this attitude is not fairly reflected by that portion of the local press which finds the vernacular insufficient to express its feeling of gratification and its desire to praise by reason of what Judge Parker said.

As an illustration, the reserve—the utter lack of cordiality—discovered in the speech and manner of the President and officers of one of the greatest institutions of New York, one of the most wisely managed, one of the richest and one dependent as much as any other for continued prosperity upon a sound currency system and general healthfulness throughout the country, when speaking of the convention to some of their business associates yesterday.

THE FINANCIER'S REPLY.

Among them was one of their counsel, a lawyer of almost national reputation, who had welcomed Judge Parker's act as that of the new leadership and statesmanship of his party. He was grieved and even astonished when he learned that the President of this corporation, himself for many years a strong Democrat, was not of his understanding as to the meaning of the platform of Judge Parker's telegram, for he said to his counsel:

"Is Judge Parker any stronger in his conviction as to the gold standard than was President Cleveland, and don't you remember what happened in Cleveland's Administration? Don't you know that there is nothing in the Democratic platform that would prevent a Democratic Congress, if elected, from so amending the currency law as to establish the free coinage of silver? You think we are safe because Judge Parker intimates that he would veto a bill of that kind if it came to him and he were President? But the harm would be done, even before Congress had acted upon the message. Panic followed Secretary Carlisle's mere announcement that possibly he might find it worth while to pay Government obligations in silver. You remember what happened after Mr. Cleveland's Venezuela message, and that Mr. Cleveland himself said to Lamont that he could not understand why that panic did take place?"

While it must be admitted that many of those who will be active in the Republican campaign in this state were seriously disturbed by the unexpected developments of the last days of the St. Louis convention, even going so far as to confess that they feared the currency in New York State would be as disastrous as that of 1894, nevertheless, it is observed that these really conservative business and financial interests, at least where support was so earnestly sought by those who advocated Judge Parker's nomination as they far holding off.

They seem not to doubt Judge Parker's good faith, although some of them—as, for instance, the corporation President above referred to—cannot be persuaded that the whole incident was not prearranged politics, and, from the

politician's point of view, brilliant politics, nevertheless, there remains the silent testimony of the Democratic platform, with the inferential logic that a large portion of the Democratic party, principally West of the Allegheny, is not in sympathy with the present currency system.

WHAT ONE MAN SAYS.

To quote one of the financiers of New York: "Judge Parker is all right himself, although in my view he is not to be compared with Olney or with Gorman, but when I think of what was represented at St. Louis and of Bryan's unquestionable triumph with the platform I cannot help feeling that we are not yet out of the woods and will not be until all political parties are pledged to the maintenance of the gold standard."

It would be impossible to go into the Directors' room or private office of any of the institutions in New York where finance is a practical vocation and is understood to its most delicate detail without hearing comments of this kind, namely: That there yet remains much to be done before we can feel that Judge Parker was correct in saying that the gold standard is irrevocably established. There must be larger accumulations of gold and there should be a specific declaration that the legal tender silver dollars may be exchanged for gold. That they are exchangeable now for gold is unquestioned, and the Secretary of the Treasury is by law directed to keep all of this money at a parity with gold. In normal times in business and financial conditions uninterfered with the basis of gold is sufficient upon which to support the entire fabric of our currency. But if there should come a time of panic, if any Congress, Democratic or Republican, should even agitate in favor of a change in the system we should undoubtedly see men of wealth, as we saw twenty-five years ago, wealthy Democrats like Governor Tilden buying foreign exchange, converting their funds into gold and then withdrawing that gold from the market.

MUST FACE THE TROUBLE.

That is the difficulty which the managers of Judge Parker's campaign will be compelled to face in this city. There is the recollection of the fact that although President Cleveland strenuously maintained his convictions, and even went so far as to compel Congress to repeal the so-called Sherman law, nevertheless, the years of his administration were years of soup kitchens, business stagnation, money famine and repeated purchases of gold to replenish the supply in the Treasury Department.

So it is asked, Would Judge Parker, if elected, be more powerful to prevent disastrous timidity, the shivering of credit, than President Cleveland was able to do? Even those who profess to admire the moral courage of Judge Parker are accustomed to say that it may be compared with the like quality which distinguished President Cleveland. President Cleveland's courage did no more than to prevent an absolute lapse to the silver standard. These comments are reported, not by way of argument, but as the current news, the common comment that is now prevailing in financial circles in this city.

It will be one of the chief problems of Judge Parker's campaign to persuade that great body of conservative men, the so-called gold Democrats, that they have no reason for apprehension by reason of the silence of the Democratic platform upon the currency issue. If they can so persuade them, then New York may possibly be justifiably claimed by the Democracy as a doubtful state, giving that party reasonable hope for success. That claim would not be admitted by the Republicans, for they believe that upon the tariff issue alone Roosevelt will carry New York.

HOLLAND.

**SAYS BLANTHE
SWORE FALSELY**

E. G. Duisenberg yesterday swore to a warrant charging Perry Blanche, second mate of the bark Olympic, with perjury. The complaint sets forth that the mate committed perjury in a deposition made before Judge De Bolt as a witness in the case of Mary Pookapu Makalili vs. the bark Olympic. The defendant is alleged to have falsely and knowingly said:

"That the mate of the bark Olympic put a piece of board 1 x 4 inches x 4 feet between the upper side of the strongback and the underside of the 'Carlines' of No. 2 hatch.

"That he, said P. Blanche, did not say, referring to the captain of the bark Olympic, that he would wait for that '—' and kill him when he came back," nor any words to that effect.

Whereas, in truth and in fact, the said mate of the bark Olympic did not place the board referred to in Blanche's statement and Blanche did use the language referred to above."

COMPLETE ROSTER FOR REGISTRATIONS

Acting Governor Atkinson yesterday completed the appointments to the Boards of Registration for all the islands, as follows:

Island of Hawaii—Hilo, Puna and Hamakua: Stephen L. Desha (chairman), Hilo; Eugene H. Lyman, Hilo; Joseph A. Pritchard, Honokaa; Kau, Kona and Kohala: H. L. Holstein (chairman), Kohala; J. K. Kekaula, Kau; J. N. Koomoa, Kona.
Islands of Maui, Molokai, Lanai and Kahoolawe—W. F. Pogue (chairman), Hilo; T. R. Lyons, Wailuku; Solomon Pulea, Molokai.
Island of Oahu—Wm. T. Rawlins (chairman), Honolulu; W. J. Coelho, Honolulu; John D. Holt, Jr., Honolulu.
Islands of Kauai and Niihau—W. G. Smith (chairman), Lihue, Kauai; Arthur H. Rice, Lihue, Kauai; Wm. L. Shogren, Waimea, Kauai.

GETTING DOWN TO WORK ON THE NEW COUNTY ACT

A Native Visitor Talks the Usual Thing About
Centralization and Thinks County Government Would be Honest—Considering Sections.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

The County Act commission, having devoted several meetings to listening to views on county matters from prominent citizens of all political faiths, got down to earnest work last night in pruning the County Act passed by the legislature of 1903.

A native was the only spectator present, and at the conclusion of the commission's pruning of the act he was asked for his views on the subject.

"After having read the statements made here by prominent citizens," said he, "I am very strongly in favor of an elective Board of Supervisors. If the supervisors were appointed it would destroy the intent of county government."

"I confess that I really don't know anything of county government, for it is something new to us here, but from arguments I have heard advanced I think it is due to us Hawaiians or as others would like to say—Americans—to give us the right of enjoying the privileges of Americans."

"With regard to the appointive power, that would give the Governor too much power. I believe that is one of the features not wanted—centralization of power. I think the idea of county government is to decentralize power. We have had enough of centralization of power."

"I go on the provision of the Organic Act that the Boards to be appointed by the Governor mean those Boards already in existence. I think it means road boards, etc. I think the Board of Supervisors must be elected to perfectly conform to the intent of the Organic Act."

"I think the counties should have the control of the schools and health matters."

"Would you take health matters out of the control of a centralized board?" was asked of the speaker.

"Well, I'm not sure of what is done in the States."

"The conditions here are far different from those in the States," said Chairman Cooper. "We have to grapple with health matters coming from foreign countries."

"Well, then, I believe that each county should look after its own health matters subject to a Territorial Board. I do not believe in appealing to Congress but believe we should work out our own salvation here, because by appealing to Congress for every little thing makes this Territory like a little child always crying out for milk and candy to Congress when it can be had here."

"Have you any fear as to an efficient, economic administration under county law?" was asked.

"Nothing to fear about that," was the reply.

DIVIDING THE DISTRICTS.

The Commission took up the further consideration of the County Act passed by the Legislature of 1903, beginning with Chapter 2 concerning the division of the counties into districts. Mr. Watson thought Oahu should be divided into districts as known in the law, so that the description of the boundaries should appear. The same was thought advisable for districts on the other islands.

Mr. Watson proposed that the districts therein referred to shall be as now defined and existing by law. This was carried unanimously.

Chapter 3, referring to the general powers of counties, specifying that Boards of Supervisors should exercise the powers conferred.

Section 4, in which it was stated that "each of the several counties shall be a body co-operate and politic and have the powers specified in this act and such other powers as are necessarily implied," was discussed at length.

Chairman Cooper did not like to have any portion of the act go in by implication. Mr. Watson thought it would be too great a task for the commission to attempt to go into the details of duties that might arise for the various officers. Mr. Stewart thought that the implied phrase would tend to enlarge the powers directly given. Mr. Cooper believed this would involve a danger. Under the implied form the power would be given Boards of Supervisors to grant a franchise because of the claim of an inherent right to give the privilege.

Mr. Cooper thought that under the implied form one county would claim it could levy taxes not directly empowered by the act. The question of bonding could also be implied under the wording of the clause. Mr. Watson suggested that the section end as follows: "And such other powers as are necessary or incident thereto."

Mr. Cooper suggested the sentence, "and such other powers as are necessarily implied therefrom."

This idea prevailed.

The portion of the chapter conferring the power on counties to "levy and collect taxes" was stricken out. Mr. Cooper did not see the relevancy of the paragraph which read: "All officers of each of said counties are charged with notice of the condition of its treasury, and the extent of the claims against the same." Mr. Stewart found the same expression used in the county act of California. Mr. Stewart said the California act had been entrusted to him for the use of the Commission by P. H. Burnette. The Commission could

see no good use for the paragraph and it was stricken out.

The remaining sections, 8, 9 and 10, which properly came under the head of liabilities of officers, were dropped out temporarily to be put into the proper place.

Chapter 4, relating to county seats, wherein it was stated, "no county seat shall be changed or removed, unless two-thirds of the qualified electors of the county voting on the proposition at a general election shall vote in favor of such removal," and "whenever there shall be presented to the Board of Supervisors a petition, signed by the qualified electors in number equal to a majority of the votes cast at the last preceding general election, the Board shall submit the question at the next general election of the qualified electors of such county."

Mr. Watson did not agree with this and at one election the voters of Lahaina, for instance, could bring up the question and those of Wailuku the next time and so on. He thought that such a condition should not be encouraged by the Commission and the percentage of votes required should be at least thirty per cent of the voters to present such a petition. This percentage was adopted.

It was decided to abolish the word "titles" with which each part of the act was opened, as having no real connection with the act.

The Commission then reached the section which has become debatable—the question of the election or appointment of the Boards of Supervisors, and adjourned until next Tuesday evening.

WEDDING AT THE KAMEHAMEHA SCHOOLS

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

A pretty wedding took place last evening at the Kamehameha Schools, when Mr. Stanley Livingston was married to Miss Anna Rouwenhorst of Orange City, Iowa. The ceremony took place in the parlors of Mr. Livingston's new home on the campus, the only guests being the teachers from the schools. The decorations consisted of ferns and the beautiful blossoms of the golden shower tree, which were used lavishly in rooms and lanais, the latter being screened in for the occasion with mountain ferns, and festooned with sprays of the golden shower. After the ceremony, an informal reception was held on the lanai, during which boys from the schools serenaded the newly wedded pair. At the departure of Mr. and Mrs. Livingston, handfuls of golden shower petals followed them in place of the time-honored rice-throwing. Mr. Livingston's many friends in Honolulu, as well as those Mrs. Livingston has made since her recent arrival, unite in wishing them both long life and happiness.

CONVENTION MAY BE HELD SEPTEMBER 1

Owing to the fact that a large number of delegates to the Republican convention cannot arrange to go to Hilo to meet in session on September 7, it is possible the date may be set for September 1.

It is proposed to run a special steamer over from Honolulu. Wilder & Company state their willingness to send a special steamer if assured of a hundred passengers. They would then make a half-fare rate. The steamer would call at Maui both ways to take on and land delegates. The Kauaians would, of course, come here in time to take the special steamer.

KUHIO WILL GO TO HAWAII

Delegate Kuhio will leave next week for Hilo where he has been invited by Stephen Deeba to attend a luau. Acting-Governor Atkinson has been invited but may not find time to leave Honolulu. Kuhio may remain in Hilo until the convention meets there the first week in September.

Maui's Polo Players.

The probable positions to be played by the members of the Maui Polo team in the match between Maui and Kauai at Moanalua on August 24 and 25 will be as follows:

H. A. Baldwin, No. 1; W. O. Aiken, No. 2; G. W. Wilbur, No. 3; Frank F. Baldwin, No. 4.

The team is expected to arrive here August 14.

MEREDITH PRAISES JAPANESE

English Novelist Says They Are a Valuable Race.

LONDON, July 20.—George Meredith,

whose commanding figure is almost the last survival of the literary giants of the Victorian age in the course of an interesting interview, has given his views on current topics of the day. Speaking of the Japanese he said:

"They are a people capable of great ideas and exact mastery of detail. They have known what to do and have never botched or muddled. Besides, they are an artistic people, full of invention. The English people have little real love of nature. The highest English ideal of beauty in nature is a southerly wind and the cloudy sky that proclaim the hunting morning. In regard to the defeat of a European nation by Asiatics, that does not trouble me in the least. Their natures will give free play for the best to win."

"We think of the Russian chiefly as dogged, but Inkerman was always a mystery to me. If the Russians were really dogged and wanted to come on I cannot believe that the fellows of the foolish class our officers are drawn from could have defeated them. Of course, it has been called especially a soldiers' battle. All our battles are soldiers' battles. Our army will remain in chaos so long as it is controlled by a singularly unintellectual, ill-educated, unbusinesslike class. With their Buddhism, self-devotion, restraint, fearlessness of death and artistic sense, it may well be that the Japanese are a more valuable race from nature's point of view than the Russians."

Referring to the recent outcry against pagan England and pagan London, Mr. Meredith says: "It is curious that forty years ago I had to give up going to church because I could no longer listen to the nonsense I heard spoken there. The persons were worse than the uneducated. The deadly monotony of a Sunday sermon is constant and should have episcopal supervision. The church, like the army, is now a chaos of men without overseers. The clergy are drawn from the same narrow incompetent class as the officers."

Talking of foreign affairs, Mr. Meredith declared that in speaking of a foreign nation we always try to realize what it has done for the world.

"Take America," he said. "She has been the shrewdest leader of men. She has given us Emerson, that very great writer. Americans have endowed the world with priceless inventions and a promise of great things to be expected from them, and they are a humane, large-hearted people, but are very young people still. Hitherto the country, perhaps, has been rather too large for them."

Wailua Rioted Up.

Thirteen of the Chinese charged with participation in the row at Wailua were up in Police Court yesterday morning. Leong Ying, Chai Shun, Yong Kai, Foo Chong, Leong Yick, Leau Tai, Mau Mio and Ah Sai had their cases nolle prossed. Against Lam Ngin, Chong Lun, Ah Kim, Sam You and Choon Sing the evidence was stronger and they will appear August 16 to answer to the charge of robbery. Lam Hop was fined \$1 and costs for assault and battery on Ah Quon. Ikawa, who rode a bicycle without a light, paid \$3 and costs for the privilege. Thos. Carpenter paid a similar fine for using profane language. The other cases all went over.

THE GREAT SUCCESS of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in the treatment of bowel complaints has made it standard over the greater part of the civilized world. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Wholesale Agents.

There were 1933 animals for meat examined in Honolulu in July, with one carcass condemned. Fluke livers discovered were 162.

A SILLY SAYING.

"It is a common but silly opinion prevailing among a certain class of people that the worse a remedy tastes, smells or hurts, the more efficacious it is." So says a well-known English physician. He further adds: "For example, let us consider cod liver oil. As it is extracted from the fish this oil is so offensive to the taste and smell that many cannot use it at all, no matter how badly they need it. Yet cod liver oil is one of the most valuable drugs in the world and it is the greatest pity that we have not thus far been able to free it from those peculiarities which so seriously interfere with its usefulness." This was written years ago; the work of civilizing and redeeming it has since been triumphantly accomplished; and as a leading ingredient in the remedy called

WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION the oil retains all its wonderful curative properties with no bad smell or taste whatever. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry, creating a medicine of unequalled power for the diseases most prevalent and fatal among men, women and children. There is no other remedy to compare with it. It increases the digestive power of the stomach and in blood impurities, Throat and Lung Troubles, Nervous Dyspepsia and Scrofulous Affections, it gives quick and certain relief and cure. Dr. G. C. Shannon, of Canada, says: "I shall continue its use with, I am sure, great advantage to my patients and satisfaction to myself." Has all the virtues of cod liver oil; none of its faults. You may trust it fully; it cannot disappoint you. At all chemists.

CHARGES CRUELTY

August Johanson Sues
His Wife For
Divorce.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

August Johanson yesterday filed suit for divorce against Emma Johanson, charging cruelty and ill-treatment. They were married in Honolulu in May, 1899, and two children have been born of the union. Plaintiff claims that his wife for two years has treated him with extreme cruelty, and struck him over the head and body with a stick of wood, and compelled him to leave his home for safety.

On other occasions when he has returned from his work, bringing with him food to be cooked, Mrs. Johanson has refused to cook it, has struck him in the face with it, and then thrown the food out of the window.

Mr. Johanson claims that his wife called him on many occasions names which are unprintable. He says also that his wife has been in the habit of leaving him and the children home at nights while she frequented the back of low saloons, drinking with strange men and passing her evenings at the Merry-Go-Round, "a place resorted to only by the lowest classes."

In the past month she is alleged to have sold their household goods, and deserted him taking their two children, and now refuses him permission to see them.

COURT NOTES.

R. W. Davis has petitioned to the Supreme Court for a writ of error in his case against Mrs. J. A. King, concerning a judgment against him by District Magistrate Lindsay for \$150, interest of \$51.20, attorney's commissions of \$12.77, etc., a total of \$227.42. Judge Robinson yesterday signed an order discharging J. L. Kaulukou as guardian of J. Lot Kaulani Kaulukou, his final accounts having been approved.

An order was issued by Judge De Bolt for Walter J. Lundy of Los Angeles to take the evidence, as commissioner, of Robert Keating in the equity suit of Frances Keating vs. Robert Keating.

The Tax Appeal Board heard among other matters, the appeal of the firm of Allen & Robinson.

PRIMARIES ON WEST HAWAII

West Hawaii's Republican primaries held last Wednesday resulted as follows:

First Precinct—District Committee: H. L. Holstein, E. A. Fraser, C. H. Pualaa. Territorial Convention: H. L. Holstein, E. A. Fraser, E. O. Elding.

Second Precinct—District Committee: Jno. H. Wise. Territorial Convention: Jno. H. Wise.

Third Precinct—District Committee: J. A. Maguire, J. Kaemakule, J. N. Koomoa, J. K. Kekaula. Territorial Convention: J. A. Maguire, G. F. Maydwell, Thos. Aiu.

Fourth Precinct—District Committee: Jos. K. Nahale, Jno. D. Paris, W. J. K. Nahale, H. L. Kawewehi, F. R. Greenwell, W. H. Greenwell, Thos. C. White. Territorial Convention: Jos. K. Nahale, Jno. D. Paris, Geo. P. Kamaulaha.

Fifth Precinct—District Committee: Samuel Webster Kaai, W. J. Wright, O. M. Kekuewa, Jno. De Mello. Territorial Convention: Samuel Webster Kaai, Thos. N. Haas.

Sixth Precinct—District Committee: D. L. Kaanaana. Territorial Convention: Joseph Holl.

Seventh Precinct—District Committee: J. H. Waiuluan, Sam Rodgers. Territorial Convention: G. C. Hewitt, Chas. Macomber.

Eighth Precinct—District Committee: Dr. Schwallie. Territorial Convention: W. G. Ogg.

WHO WANTS TO GO TO WEST POINT?

Clarence K. Lyman, of Hawaii, will graduate from West Point next June and become a second lieutenant in the United States army. The vacancy from Hawaii will therefore have to be filled and to that end a competitive examination will be held here in February for young men, the winner to be given the privilege of attending the military academy.

Delegate Kuhio, who has received official information of the matter from Assistant Adjutant-General Hall of the vacancy, has passed the matter over to Superintendent Atkinson of the Department of Public Instruction to prepare the necessary examination papers.

The successful candidate will have undergone a physical examination Camp McKinley next May before being qualified to go East. The applicant must be between 17 and 22 years of age. If between 17 and 18 must be at least 5 feet 3 inches in height and weigh 100 pounds; if between 18 and 19 he must be at least 5 feet 3 1/2 inches in height and weigh 105 pounds, and if over 19 he must be at least 5 feet 4 inches in height and weigh 110 pounds. His moral character must be like that of Caesar's wife, above suspicion.

Mental and physical qualifications for entrance to West Point must stand critical test.

THE LOSER KICKS HARD

Bundle of Errors to Supreme Court.

A petition for rehearing has been filed in the Supreme Court by the American-Hawaiian Engineering & Construction Co., relative to the injunction suit brought against itself, the Superintendent of Public Works and the Auditor by John Lucas, wherein that court affirmed the decree of Judge Robinson making the injunction perpetual. Castle & Withington, attorneys for plaintiff, sign the motion.

The grounds of the motion are as follows:

"First: Manifest errors and mistakes on the face of said decision, which work great injustice to this appellant.

"Second: Manifest error and mistake in said opinion as applied to the facts in the case, which work like injustice to this appellant.

"Third: Questions decisive of the case duly submitted by counsel and overlooked by the court, which work a like injustice.

"Fourth: Controlling decisions to which the attention of the court was not drawn through the neglect or inadvertence of counsel."

Specifications of particular matters under the foregoing heads are given at length. On the holding of the Supreme Court that the plaintiff was not debarred from relief in equity on the principle that "equity will give no relief to a party who does not come into court with clean hands," together with the holding that the plaintiff sued in a representative capacity "as a trustee on behalf of the public," the movant says: "We specify that it is a manifest error and mistake to hold that a trustee on the part of the public is not guilty of a dishonest practice or some conduct evidently contrary to equity and good conscience, who offers to sell out his duties as a trustee and the interest of the public if the defendant will induce another person, who is already acting as a trustee for the public, to abandon his duties and betray the interest of the public for private gain of the plaintiff."

This refers to the portion of the answer of defendants which was stricken out as scandalous, which accused Lucas of offering to drop the suit if the Superintendent of Public Works would induce Herbert Kendall to withdraw injunction proceedings to enjoin the Lahaialuna contract awarded to plaintiff's firm.

In regard to laches, which the Supreme Court held was not maintained against the plaintiff, the movant submits that it was manifest error and mistake to hold that the decision of the court below was conclusive when the question of laches was not set up in the answer and was not presented in that court. Further, it is suggested that the Texas case cited refers to laches of a trustee in not properly investing funds and not to laches of a party to an action, and that the California cases have no force in this jurisdiction, the rule as to the conclusiveness of findings in equity cases being different in the two jurisdictions.

The appellant submits that it is manifest error and mistake to declare that the object of the statutory provision in question is "to prevent favoritism, corruption and extravagance," also "that the action of the Superintendent of Public Works opens the door for favoritism and fraud," and then to declare that "the facts in the case do not warrant the slightest imputation against the Superintendent of Public Works" and that he acted as he did "from a desire to save to the Territory the value of the old piles, if they had any, and to reduce the cost of the work in hand."

The motion contends that the Supreme Court erred in finding that there could be no genuine competition under the advertisement and specifications. Decisions of mainland courts are quoted to show that much more varied bids were held legal elsewhere. It is contended that the deliverance of the court, viz: "The character of the work and the materials of which it shall be composed must be decided in advance," as a proposition of law, must be modified by the exception, "as nearly accurate as possible." In a Detroit case it was held that the specifications need not be definite but could be left indefinite where it tended to promote cheapness.

Another point raised is that the Supreme Court decided, on the finding of the court below, that Section 10, Act 18, Laws of 1903 extra session, was the law under which the contract was let, providing: "Every contract for constructing public works, or for furnishing material therefor, amounting to five hundred dollars (\$500) or more, shall be awarded to the lowest bidder who shall furnish a sufficient bond, only upon public advertisement for tenders." This finding is put down as having been without any evidence in the court below as to what act the Superintendent of Public Works was acting under, the appropriation acts showing appropriations of only under Act 12, but Act 12, which does not require the contract to be let to the lowest bidder."

As to laches again, the movant says that the court's finding that the "defense of laches was not set up in the answer," etc., is not supported by the facts in the case. It is contended that the court erred in striking out the alleged "scandalous" part of the answer, with which the allegations bearing on laches were blended, as thereby defendants could not present properly in the court below their defense that under all the circumstances the court of The equity would not act."

Matters alleged to have been overlooked by the appellate court are these:

1. That the paragraph in regard to old piles could not have been made more definite, and that all the information was equally accessible to all the bidders. 2. That there were no old piles to be used and the reservation falls with the failure of facts to which it could apply. 3. That equity will not interfere unless the taxpayer and those he represents have been damaged. 4. The question that the bidder did bid on the actual work which was to be done. 5. The question that the reservation means only the right to use the piles at what they are worth, thus diminishing the contract price.

REBECCA IN DEBT.

J. Alfred Magoon, guardian of Rebecca Panee Humeke, a spendthrift, has filed an account for the period from February 24, 1903, to June 30, 1904, showing the ward to be in debt to the guardian for \$555.91. There was transferred from the principal to income account, "for maintenance of Rebecca," \$1897.16. Adding to this \$2512.16 received from income account, the total receipts are \$4509.32. Payments on income account, which include an allowance of \$25 a week to the ward, amount to \$3263.97, adding to which the \$1897.16 above-mentioned makes the total disbursements \$5161.13. The difference is Rebecca's debt to her guardian for the period in question. An inventory shows the value of the estate to be \$18,765, from which the annual income is \$948.

TORRENS TITLE WANTED.

John Walker has filed a petition with Judge Philip L. Weaver of the Court of Land Registration to have his title registered and confirmed to a lot of land fronting 63 feet on Young street, with a depth of 151 feet, as described in a deed from Charles W. Baker to petitioner.

THE WILCOX ESTATE.

Judge De Bolt yesterday, after a hearing, signed an order confirming the return and account of sales of real estate belonging to the estate of the late W. Luther Wilcox. R. D. Mead represented the executor, W. O. Smith, who was also in court, and J. A. Magoon appeared for Wilhelmina Wilcox, one of the devisees, who was also present. Wilhelmina stated that she was 18 years of age on January 14 this year, and that she was satisfied with the sale. The widow's satisfaction, as well as that of the brothers of decedent, was on file in writing. By the order the executor is authorized to execute deeds of conveyance to the several purchasers for the considerations named in the return.

DIVORCE SUIT.

Laura Elizabeth Warren, nee Lillis, has filed a libel for divorce against Henry Robert Warren on the grounds of desertion and non-support. The libellant asks for custody of the couple's only living child, a girl of six years. Henry Hogan is her attorney.

MONTH OF JULY

MORTUARY REPORT

For the month of July Registrar Lawrence catalogued 80 deaths in Honolulu. Nearly twice as many males as females died, the respective numbers being 52 and 28. By nationalities the deaths were of 26 Hawaiian, 16 Chinese, 23 Japanese, 5 Portuguese, 2 British, 4 U. S. A. and 4 other. The numbers by ages were 17 under one, 10 one to five, 3 ten to twenty, 13 twenty to thirty, 13 thirty to forty, 10 forty to fifty, 6 fifty to sixty, 3 sixty to seventy, 5 over seventy. The monthly death rate per 1000, according to census of 1900 (39,206), was 2.03. Non-residents dying numbered 4. There were 4 post mortem examinations, 10 deaths investigated and 2 coroners' inquests.

Causes of death are thus generalized: Febrile 4, diarrheal 2, diabetic 2, constitutional 16, developmental 4, nervous 11, circulatory 4, respiratory 8, digestive 15, urinary 7, osseous and integumentary 1, accident and violence 5, suicide 1.

READ ALL OF THIS

You Never Know the Moment
When This Information
May Prove of Infinite Value.

(From the Sydney, N. S. W., Herald.) It is worth considerable to any citizen of Honolulu to know the value and use of a medicine, for if there is no occasion to employ it, in the meantime, frail humanity is subjected to so many influences and unforeseen contingencies that the wisest are totally unable to gauge the future. Know then that Doan's Ointment will cure any case of hemorrhoids, commonly known as piles, or any disease of the cuticle or skin, generally termed eczema. One application convinces—a continuation cures. Read this proof:

Mrs. William Gilliver, of the well-known firm of Gilliver & Curtis, railway and general contractors, and whose private address is "Avoca," Bankstown, a suburb of Sydney, N. S. W., has written the following unsolicited letter, which we herewith publish in full:

Dear Sirs:—In justice to you and suffering humanity I write to say that I suffered from itching piles for 22 years. I tried many doctors and pretty well all kinds of patent medicines, but got relief for a short time only. Seeing your Ointment advertised, I bought a pot and did not use more than one-half of it, not six months ago, and I am perfectly cured. You may use this as you wish.

Yours gratefully,

WILLIAM GILLIVER.

Doan's ointment is sold by all dealers at 50 cents per box or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

BUILDERS AND TRADERS HAVE SPECIAL MEETING

They Hold an Afternoon Session at Which Several Subjects of Local Importance and Interest are Discussed and Acted Upon.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

At a well-attended meeting of the Builders & Traders' Exchange yesterday at 1 p. m. several matters of importance were brought up for discussion, principal of which was an indorsement of the position taken by Acting Governor Atkinson on citizen labor for public improvements. The other was the acceptance for file of a letter from Superintendent Holloway of the Public Works Department in answer to one from the Exchange regarding work on the schools and the insane asylum.

A committee was also appointed, consisting of L. E. Pinkham, A. Gartley, John Emmeluth, J. Rosenstein and president J. H. Craig to meet with committees from the Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants' Association to arrange for the entertainment of United States Senator Foraker of Ohio.

A committee consisting of W. W. Hall, John Emmeluth and W. J. England was also appointed to wait upon the Acting Governor and present the resolution on citizen labor.

The resolution was as follows:

Whereas, The Builders & Traders' Exchange through its Legislative Committee was instrumental in drawing, presenting and urging the passage of the citizen labor and eight hour law as it now stands as a statute of the Territory of Hawaii,

Whereas, any law to fulfill its object and benefit the people and be an active force must be carried out by an energetic and persistent executive, and

Whereas, the Honorable A. L. C. Atkinson, Acting Governor of the Territory of Hawaii in the matter of the Oukala-Kukiaui road contract has shown that citizen labor is available when accorded reasonable consideration and wages, and

Whereas, said Acting Governor has by vigorous language and determined action shown that citizen labor shall have the recognition and protection to which it is entitled,

Therefore, be it resolved: That this Exchange in the strongest possible language desires to express its appreciation and endorsement of the sentiments and action of the said Acting Governor Atkinson in this matter.

That this Exchange asserts the persistent following out of the letter and spirit of the citizen labor law will encourage the responsible members of the community, good citizenship and general prosperity.

And be it further resolved: That a committee of three be appointed to wait on Acting Governor Atkinson and present a copy of this resolution.

Signed this ninth day of August, A. D. 1904.

THE BUILDERS AND TRADERS' EXCHANGE.

By its President, J. H. CRAIG.
By its Secretary, J. D. AVERY.

The correspondence with Superintendent Holloway on the segregation of certain public work was as follows:

July 29, 1904.
Hon. C. S. Holloway, Superintendent of Public Works, City.

Sir:—I have the honor to advise you that at an adjourned regular monthly meeting of the Builders & Traders' Exchange held last evening, the committee appointed to confer with you on the matter of segregating bids on the large jobs of government work, reported the following recommendations:

"Your Committee therefore recommend that the Exchange suggest to the Superintendent of Public Works the calling for separate bids or tenders on the following departments of the work on these two public jobs (Insane Asylum and Normal School) and all future jobs of similar size, to wit: (1) Brick and Concrete, including structural iron; (2) Carpenter work; (3) Plastering; (4) Sheet metal work; (5) Plumbing; (6) Electrical work and (7) Painting."

The recommendation was amended by adding another division, to wit: (8) Plaster and cement ornaments, and was then on motion unanimously adopted as amended.

On behalf of the Exchange and its membership, I have therefore the honor to suggest that bids on the Normal School and Insane Asylum and all future jobs of similar size you call for separate tenders for bids on each of the eight branches above enumerated.

Thanking you for your courtesy in this matter, I beg to remain,

Very respectfully,

(Signed) J. D. AVERY, Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Honolulu, T. H., Aug. 3, 1904.

J. D. Avery, Secretary Builders & Traders' Exchange, Honolulu, T. H.

Dear Sir:—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your favor of the 29th ult. in which you advise me of the action taken by the Exchange relative to the segregation of bids on government work and would say that the matter has had my careful consideration. According to newspaper reports, it seems to have been the opinion of the committee appointed to interview me that I had agreed to make the segregation in accordance with the recommendations of the Exchange on both the Normal school and Insane Asylum buildings. This was certainly not my intention and as I recollect the interview, I advised the Committee that I should be glad to consider any recommendations made by the Exchange, but I most certainly did not bind myself to abide by any segregation which they should propose. I understand that the principal point brought forward in favor of the government segregating bids on

large buildings was that the work would be superior to that done by a general contractor and also that the work would not be as expensive.

To both of these points I most respectfully beg to take exception as in the case of quality of work it is the government's endeavor to see that everything is done in exact accordance with the specifications.

It is rather a hard matter to furnish any comparison as to the cost of work as done by general contractors and where segregations are made, but in order to prove my belief that work can be done cheaper under a general contractor, I hope to be able to make certain segregations on the normal school and also call for tenders on the entire work. By doing this, a careful comparison can be made of the cost.

The plans of the insane asylum were too far advanced to make any changes but unless I am shown by the tenders received for the normal school that work is much cheaper when segregated, I shall not feel inclined to make any changes in our present form of specifications without very good reasons for them. I beg to remain,

Very respectfully,
C. S. HOLLOWAY,
Superintendent of Public Works.

Mr. Emmeluth stated at the meeting that with regard to Supt. Holloway's statement that he was misquoted, he was personally able to say he had a perfect recollection of the statements made by the Superintendent. His recollection of the conversation, which he said was unfortunately not taken down stenographically, was that he would try the segregation method on the Royal School and the Asylum. Mr. Emmeluth said he did not seek a difference with the Superintendent, but merely wanted to correct an erroneous impression.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF ALL RED CABLE

The great improvement in the telegraph cable services, coupled with the reduction in the cost of cabling due to the inauguration of the Pacific cable (says the annual report of the Post and Telegraph Department), has materially popularized the cable system, as may be gathered from the fact that the colony's cable business increased 25 per cent. during the year. The average time of transmission of cable messages generally has further improved. Messages from the United Kingdom via the Pacific frequently reach the colony within 30 minutes of the time of presentation, and from America and some of the Australian States well under 15 and 10 minutes respectively. New Zealand's proportion of the deficit of \$90,518 4-3d on the first year's working of the Pacific cable amounted to \$10,067 11-7. Against this the colony secured an improved overseas cable service and the users of the cables saved over \$50,000 a year. The relatively large deficiency gave rise to comment, but the position is not serious when it is remembered that besides the ordinary items of expenditure usually charged against cable working expenses, a terminable annuity payment of \$7745 a year is made, which not only provides for interest, but also for a sinking fund as well, which will in fifty years repay the whole of the \$2,000,000 sunk in the cable. In addition there is a cable reserve fund of \$25,000 a year for the purpose of replacing the original cable if necessary in forty years. A conference of delegates representing the Pacific cable partners is to be held in London shortly in reference to the Commonwealth agreement with the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company, and other important matters affecting the Pacific cable. Among the questions for consideration is one to be submitted by this Government, that local honorary boards should be appointed in Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, to whom representatives of the board would look for advice in the matter of canvassing and business matters generally. Sir Sandford Fleming, formerly engineer-in-chief of the Canadian railways, and who has taken a marked interest in the Pacific cable, will represent the Government at the conference.

RARE STAMPS FROM HAWAII

The New York Sun, in the course of an article on postage stamp collections, says:

"The Hawaiian stamps are held next to the Mauritius in point of rarity. All are very scarce, but the two-cent stamp of 1851 is the most valuable, a specimen having brought \$2,500 at a recent sale."

"These first issues were known as missionary stamps. They were discovered by accident."

"A stamp collector visiting the Hawaiian Islands heard that a missionary had one of his rooms papered with stamps. Upon examining the walls of the room a number of the highly prized stamps were found whose existence had not previously been suspected. The collector succeeded in removing half a dozen of the stamps in fairly good condition, and they are now the only ones of this issue known."

"The other Hawaiian issues are said to owe their scarcity to the fact that nearly the whole supply was destroyed by the burning of the Honolulu post-office. Another explanation of their rarity is that a stamp dealer went to Honolulu some years ago and bought up every stamp he could get, thus cornering the supply and holding them at his own price."

"After the Hawaiian stamps come those of British Guiana. These are even scarcer than the famous Mauritius, but bring a much smaller price. Here again is illustrated a peculiar phase of this fascinating hobby."

THEY WANT OUR ISLAND PICTURES

The Hawaii Promotion Committee is in receipt of a communication from the International Photographic Exchange in which the request is made that the committee make an effort to get amateur photographers in the islands to become connected with the exchange.

The purpose is to make up albums of views in all parts of the country, wherever members may be located, and send these from city to city to members.

There are already two members of the exchange in Hawaii. The Promotion Committee hopes to add enough more members to make up albums to send on to Washington. Acting Governor Atkinson, who is something of an amateur photographer, and who took a number of excellent pictures on the first round-the-island tour of Governor Carter, will begin the preparation of the first volume.

IMPORTANT POINT IN BANKRUPTCY

Judge S. B. Dole, in the United States District Court yesterday, gave much time to further hearing of the L. Hee bankruptcy case. W. W. Thayer for the assignee pressed a motion for dismissal of petition, being opposed by C. F. Clemons for the petitioning creditors.

"Why should the court make an adjudication," Mr. Thayer finally asked, "when the petitioning creditors are not going to get anything out of it?"

"An important point for the court," Judge Dole replied, "is whether it is in the court's discretion to refuse adjudication if the petitioning creditors think that they have a better chance to get something under the bankruptcy laws than they have under an assignment."

This query was followed by a request to counsel for lists of their authorities, without going into elaborate briefs, to be presented by the end of the week.

The alleged bankrupt left the country without leaving much else to his creditors.

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The purpose is to make up albums of views in all parts of the country, wherever members may be located, and send these from city to city to members.

There are already two members of the exchange in Hawaii. The Promotion Committee hopes to add enough more members to make up albums to send on to Washington. Acting Governor Atkinson, who is something of an amateur photographer, and who took a number of excellent pictures on the first round-the-island tour of Governor Carter, will begin the preparation of the first volume.

The plans of the insane asylum were too far advanced to make any changes but unless I am shown by the tenders received for the normal school that work is much cheaper when segregated, I shall not feel inclined to make any changes in our present form of specifications without very good reasons for them. I beg to remain,

Very respectfully,
C. S. HOLLOWAY,
Superintendent of Public Works.

Mr. Emmeluth stated at the meeting that with regard to Supt. Holloway's statement that he was misquoted, he was personally able to say he had a perfect recollection of the statements made by the Superintendent. His recollection of the conversation, which he said was unfortunately not taken down stenographically, was that he would try the segregation method on the Royal School and the Asylum. Mr. Emmeluth said he did not seek a difference with the Superintendent, but merely wanted to correct an erroneous impression.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF ALL RED CABLE

The great improvement in the telegraph cable services, coupled with the reduction in the cost of cabling due to the inauguration of the Pacific cable (says the annual report of the Post and Telegraph Department), has materially popularized the cable system, as may be gathered from the fact that the colony's cable business increased 25 per cent. during the year. The average time of transmission of cable messages generally has further improved. Messages from the United Kingdom via the Pacific frequently reach the colony within 30 minutes of the time of presentation, and from America and some of the Australian States well under 15 and 10 minutes respectively. New Zealand's proportion of the deficit of \$90,518 4-3d on the first year's working of the Pacific cable amounted to \$10,067 11-7. Against this the colony secured an improved overseas cable service and the users of the cables saved over \$50,000 a year. The relatively large deficiency gave rise to comment, but the position is not serious when it is remembered that besides the ordinary items of expenditure usually charged against cable working expenses, a terminable annuity payment of \$7745 a year is made, which not only provides for interest, but also for a sinking fund as well, which will in fifty years repay the whole of the \$2,000,000 sunk in the cable. In addition there is a cable reserve fund of \$25,000 a year for the purpose of replacing the original cable if necessary in forty years. A conference of delegates representing the Pacific cable partners is to be held in London shortly in reference to the Commonwealth agreement with the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company, and other important matters affecting the Pacific cable. Among the questions for consideration is one to be submitted by this Government, that local honorary boards should be appointed in Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, to whom representatives of the board would look for advice in the matter of canvassing and business matters generally. Sir Sandford Fleming, formerly engineer-in-chief of the Canadian railways, and who has taken a marked interest in the Pacific cable, will represent the Government at the conference.

RARE STAMPS FROM HAWAII

The New York Sun, in the course of an article on postage stamp collections, says:

"The Hawaiian stamps are held next to the Mauritius in point of rarity. All are very scarce, but the two-cent stamp of 1851 is the most valuable, a specimen having brought \$2,500 at a recent sale."

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RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF ALL RED CABLE

NEW BILLET FOR DICKEY

Adoption Recalls Tragedies On Kauai.

In conformity with Section 12 of the Land Registration Act, Judge Philip L. Weaver has appointed Lyle A. Dickey to be examiner of titles for the First Judicial Circuit. The Supreme Court declares, as required by the law, that the appointee is qualified for the office.

DIVORCE SUITS.

Hoolahi Hao has brought a libel for divorce against Joe. Hao on the grounds of desertion since September 20, 1903, and failure to provide maintenance. It is alleged that libellee is an employee of the O. R. & L. Co., with an income of at least \$45 a month. The parties were married by Rev. Father Limburg at Kapalama on January 10, 1904.

Rosie Correa has brought a libel for divorce against John G. Correa on the ground of extreme cruelty, the specifications being in part as follows: "That on or about the 4th day of August, A. D. 1904, libellee was again guilty of extremely cruel, brutal and inhuman conduct toward libellant by beating, striking and pulling her by the hair, and striking her with his clenched hands, and using vile, profane and abusive epithets toward her without provocation on her part, whereupon she said libellant was compelled and forced to swear to a warrant charging said libellee with assault and battery upon her, to which charge libellee pleaded guilty in the police court at Honolulu before Alexander Lindsay Jr., District Magistrate of said court."

It is alleged that the libellee is an employee of Macfarlane & Co., with an income of at least \$100 a month. The parties were married on April 16, 1902, by Rev. Father Stephens. The husband is accused of beginning his course of brutality a short time after the marriage, and three particular dates are given as occasions when he beat and abused his wife prior to the one above mentioned.

ESTATE SETTLEMENT.

Virginia Gomes, executrix of the estate of Francisco Gomes Capiche, has rendered her first and final account with a petition for discharge. She received \$2500 as proceeds of sale of real property ordered by the court, and paid debts of the estate and court costs amounting to \$2340.60, leaving a balance of \$159.40. The heaviest payment was \$1981.60 to the Portuguese Mutual Benefit Association for mortgage and interest.

ANSWERS IN FORECLOSURE.

In the suit for foreclosure of mortgage of Louisa L. Laine vs. M. D. Monsarrat, The First American Savings & Trust Co. of Hawaii, Calvin E. Camp, Walter Hoffman and The First National Bank of Hawaii, W. Austin Whiting has filed answers for the Savings & Trust Co. and Hoffman. They state their respective claims under mortgages mentioned in the complaint and pray that after satisfaction of priorities on the mortgaged premises they may have satisfaction of all debts owing by defendant Monsarrat to them.

PROFITS CLAIMED.

Negotiations are pending between Henry Smith and Hamakua Mill Co. for a settlement of Mr. Smith's claim against the company for mesne profits of land occupied by it unlawfully for six years, while his suit of ejectment against the company was being knocked about between trial and appellate courts. Mr. Smith obtained final judgment against the company in the Supreme Court on June 2 last. The property is an undivided fourth of the ahupuaa of Kihaleale, Hawaii, and Mr. Smith's claim is for \$9000. Should the attempt at a settlement fail a suit to recover the amount will be prosecuted. Summons has been issued to catch the ensuing September term, for otherwise the case would not be returnable until the January term.

AN INTERESTING ADOPTION.

Joseph Tobias Holloway and Mrs. Miriam Kapaekukui unite in a petition for the adoption by Mr. Holloway of the woman's daughter, Flora K. Stols. In the petition Mr. Holloway declares his intention to leave at least one-fourth of his estate to the girl. He owns property valued at between fifty and sixty thousand dollars. Mrs. Stols's father was a policeman on Kauai who about eleven years ago was shot dead from behind a rock by a leper named Koolan whom he was seeking to arrest. The murderer was afterward pursued by a detachment of the Provisional Government's forces, which he held at bay from behind an elevated breastwork of rocks at Kala-lau, sending two men to their last account before the soldiers left him alone. Some years later he died in peace amidst the rocky fastnesses of Kala-lau cliffs. Flora Stols is a pupil of Kawaiahao Seminary. Her intending foster father is yard foreman of the O. R. & L. Co. at Honolulu.

ORIENTAL BUDGET

(Continued from page 1.)

they were very tired of running after small merchandise and they had lost count of how many small Japanese

tramps they had sunk. The 21 Lascars were sent on board and the officer made an entry in my official log book. Before leaving he ordered me to blow off steam. I was not to move from my present position until the fleet was beyond the horizon, out of sight. We got under weigh at six. While the Rossia was steaming to intercept us I saw the Gromobol stop alongside a small steamer which was just hull down. My attention was then taken up by the arrival of the Rossia and when I looked again the Gromobol was proceeding towards us and the steamer had disappeared. The serang who came aboard told me they sank her and the second officer, I believe, heard the sound of firing."

Frank Jolliffe, second officer, British steamer Teinan, said: "On the voyage direct from Hongkong to Yokohama, when about 82 miles S.W. of Omalaki, at about 3:05 p. m. on the 24th July, 1904, we sighted a squadron of Russian ships of war. I was on the bridge at the time. At 3:34 p. m. we stopped on a signal being given and the Rossia sent a boat alongside. The Russian officer, who spoke excellent English, came on board and requested the production of the ship's papers, manifest, etc. Before leaving, he made an entry in Russian in the log book. The cargo which was general, consisting of wool, rice, sugar, tallow, etc., also 28 packages of machinery, was not examined. The Russians boarded us about 4:46 p. m. and left about 4:45 p. m. The Russian officer stated that they had sunk the Knight Commander at 7:30 that morning, that the crew were given half an hour to leave and that there was no loss of life. It was apparently the intention of the Russians to put the whole of the crew, numbering some 60 persons, on board the Teinan, but after one boat load consisting of 21 Lascars had been sent from the Rossia, the signal to draw off was given from the Admiral's vessel. The No. 1 Lascars, a quartermaster who speaks a little English, says that the Russians gave them nothing to eat and drink but bread and water. The officer stated that the number of small Japanese coasters they had sunk was beyond counting and that the timber with which the sea was littered—we sighted quite 400 pieces between the hours of 10 and 2—was the deck cargo of these vessels. He added that a British steamship, the Cheltenham, and a German vessel had been sent to Vladivostok with prize crews on board. The Japanese vessel which was alongside one of the cruisers when we were being examined had disappeared when we left. We were ordered to wait until the Russians were out of sight, but I subsequently, that is about seven o'clock, observed them going slowly in the direction of Rock Island light. I am of opinion that they had not much coal, although the officer asserted that they had plenty."

The villagers of Nagatsuro, Minami-saki-mura, Kamogori, Izu province, claim that they witnessed the sinking of a steamer, which subsequently proved to be the British vessel Knight Commander.

GEN. HAMILTON'S MISHAP.

A nearly fatal mishap befell General Ian Hamilton on his way to the front with the foreign attaches (writes Mr. Bennett Burleigh in the Telegraph). It happened at Chemulpo, when the transport Suminoe-maru called in at that port with the attaches on board on her way to the front. General Ian Hamilton landed and paid a brief visit to the British Consul. He returned in the steam launch to the vessel. That day there was a joggle upon the bouncing, tawny water, and the launch, lurching as General Hamilton stepped off, he fell between it and the ship. The General would have been swept under the big transport and surely drowned had not Colonel Satow, of the Imperial Artillery, who was in charge of the attaches, sprung and gripped Sir Ian Hamilton's hand in some marvellous way as he was disappearing. To avoid being dragged under the ship with the General, Colonel Satow, who held on like grim death, flung himself into the narrow space alongside the gangway. The strain upon his arm, which was much hurt, must have been terrible, but he clung to the hand until help came and rescue was effected.

CAPT. TROUBRIDGE'S DENIAL.

Captain E. T. Troubridge, R. N., late Naval Attaché at Tokyo, sends the following letter to the London Globe, under date of June 7: In the Standard of the 4th inst. a report from the New York correspondent of a London paper is telegraphed from St. Petersburg in which it is stated that: "Captain Troubridge is responsible for Admiral Togo's successes, having planned the night attack on Port Arthur, and being present at it in person." In view of the possibility that misunderstanding may be caused were this statement to remain uncontradicted, I shall be under an obligation to you if you will mention in your next issue: That I was not responsible for Admiral Togo's successes; that I did not plan the night attack on Port Arthur; and that I was not present at it in person.

RUSSIAN WIRELESS STATION.

Chefoo and Shanghai despatches concur in stating that Russia is erecting a wireless telegraph station near Chefoo. The place selected is an elevation 300 feet above the sea level, and 500 feet distant from the shore five miles east of the Japanese Consulate at Chefoo. The pole measures 20 inches in diameter at the bottom, and will be 120 feet high. The work is superintended by two Europeans, one of whom is a German telegraph expert who had been in the Russian service at Dalny, and 50 Chinese coolies are working day and night. It is expected that the work will be finished in a fortnight. The Russians are also building a house at the foot of the hill. One report states that the house is being erected as a villa for the Russian Consul at Chefoo, while another report states that it is a power-house.

IGNORANT RUSSIAN PEASANTS.

Father Ignatius Ditchko sends to the Kazan newspapers an amusing account of a fair held in his village. He saw a great crowd of the peasants standing about an itinerant life-saver proprietor, who was holding a telescope to his eye. After several minutes had taken shots, he inquired what they were

ROCKEFELLER'S OCTOPUS UNDER FIRE IN HONOLULU

Attorney General Moving Against Foreign Corporations Doing Business Without License. Many Injunction Suits.

An attack all along the line is being made by the Attorney General's Department upon foreign corporations that have not paid their license tax for doing business in this Territory. One large agency has already capitulated and another one is ready to do so at the expected word from headquarters.

The Pacific Hardware and Steel Co., that defeated the equity proceedings before Judge Gear to enjoin it from doing business in the Territory, is to be sued at law for the amount of the tax accounted as due by it to the Treasury.

Civil actions for the tax will be brought against Castle & Cooke, Ltd., and C. Brewer & Co., Ltd., as agents for the Standard Oil Co. At the rate of one-fourth of a mill on every dollar of authorized capital, the annual tax claim against Rockefeller's "octopus" will be something considerable. The capitalization of the Standard Oil Co., common stock, is given in the American Almanac for 1904 as \$97,500,000, which, if a larger amount is not authorized, would make the Territorial license tax for one year \$24,375.

Other corporations listed as intended defendants in civil suits for recovery of the tax are the Union Oil Co., the Pacific Oil & Transportation Co., the Dearborn Dry & Chemical Works Co., and the Rison Iron Works Co.

The Phoenix Savings, Building & Loan Association yesterday paid its accrued license tax on a capital of \$1,250,000, amounting to between \$500 and \$700—indicating a payment for more than one year.

There is a disposition apparent on the part of the Dearborn drug people to pay the tax without resistance at law. "They have been very courteous," Deputy Attorney General E. C. Peters, who is handling the matter, said yesterday of the Dearborns.

Following is the law, as amended in 1903, under which the contemplated suits are to be brought against delinquent corporations:

Act 58, Session Laws of 1903, Section 2A.—"No foreign corporation (except foreign insurance companies) which does not invest and use its capital in this Territory shall have an office or offices in this Territory for the use of its officers, stockholders, agents or employees, unless it shall first have obtained from the Treasurer an annual license to do so; and for said license

every such corporation shall pay into the Treasury of the Territory for the use of the Territory, annually, one-fourth of a mill on each dollar of capital stock which said company is authorized to have, and the Treasurer shall not issue a license to any corporation until said license fee shall have been paid; provided, that if the fee as so computed does not amount to the sum of \$150 then such corporation shall be required to pay for said license the sum of \$150.

"The Treasurer is hereby authorized to settle and have collected an account against any company violating the provisions of this section for the amount of such license fee, together with a penalty of 50 per centum for failure to pay the same," etc.

It is provided that every foreign corporation failing to comply with any of the statutes regarding foreign corporations shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be denied the benefit of the laws of the Territory. Such denial of legal privileges has been held to mean the forfeiture of the right to do business within the Territory.

Besides the suits at law for recovery of the tax, injunction suits are to be brought against many agencies to prevent their doing any business in this Territory. The list of those upon whom this extreme measure of the law is to be visited includes the following prominent concerns:

Schweitzer & Co., representing Murphy Grant & Co.

W. C. Gregg Co. (plantation machinery).

Seattle Brewing & Malting Co.

Germania Savings & Loan Society.

Singer Manufacturing Co. and Wheeler & Wilson Co. (sewing machines).

Pacific Import Co. (dry goods).

Union Trust Co.

There is also a general movement to be made by the Attorney General to enforce Act 45, Session Laws of 1902, which requires local corporations to file their articles of incorporation and exhibits of their business each year. An effort is on foot, however, to avoid a multiplicity of suits under this law through the submission of a test case. Mr. Peters will confer with Smith & Lewis, attorneys for Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd. (drugs), for the purpose of arranging a case to go direct to the Supreme Court.

FORMOSA WILL RIVAL HAWAII'S SUGAR INDUSTRY

Japanese Planters Are Using Hawaiian Varieties With Success and Hope to Build Up Great Industry—Mr. Yokoyama's Mission.

Mr. S. Yokoyama, representing the Industrial Bureau of the Formosan Government, is a through passenger in the Siberia, en route to St. Louis to spread the idea that the Oolong tea of Formosa is the best in the world. Mr. Yokoyama occupies an official position with the Formosan government, which is subject to that of Japan since the Japan-China war, and will investigate agricultural conditions both in Hawaii and the United States.

Mr. Yokoyama went to Ewa Mill yesterday as the guest of Manager Renton and investigated the methods of planting and producing cane there. Formosa is now experimenting with various kinds of Hawaiian sugar cane, with the idea of building up a great industry. Mr. Yokoyama states that the Hawaiian varieties have succeeded very well there and hopes to see the industry grow to enormous proportions.

At present Mr. Yokoyama states that the tea industry is an important one, and that last year 16,000,000 cetties, each cetty weighing 133 pounds American weight, were shipped to foreign parts. This output was valued at \$5,000,000.

The Oolong tea of Formosa which Mr. Yokoyama claims is the best in the world, is quite different from the black and the green teas of the ordinary varieties, and is of a color just between the two.

On his return from St. Louis Mr. Yokoyama will again look over the Hawaiian sugar industry and report thereon to his government.

aiming at, and was much surprised to hear in chorus the reply: "The Japanese, Father." "Our brother," said a bearded giant, pointing to the showman, "says that the man in the moon is a Makak (Japanese), and that every time we lit him 10 Japanese on earth join the devil. We have killed," he added, naively, "eighty of them already."

GRASPED PRINCE'S HAND.

Here is a good story that well illustrates the stuff of which Japanese manhood is made and the loyalty of his nature. At the battle of Nanshan again, Private Takabatake was shot in one of his eyes and he was put in the field hospital. He was lying in his bed with the upper half of his face wrapped in bandages, when in came some one and taking hold of one of his hands, said: "Takabatake! Takabatake! thine is an honorable wound: keep up thy spirit!" The soldier knew that to be privileged to visit and give comforting words the man must be an officer. But some how he thought that the words spoken, as in Japanese, lacked something in courteous terminology, even as those of an officer toward a private, and his sense of pride as a brave son of his country, especially as he lay so painfully wounded, could not help feeling injured. So he ventured to ask who might the officer be. "I am the commander of thy division," was the answer he received in stately but kind

voice. "The commander of the division! Why, that is His Highness the Prince himself." The moment the knowledge dawned on him, the private, forgetting himself in his delirium of gratitude, tightly grasped the Prince's hand in his own and forthwith wept loudly in the fulness of his joy. From this it may be perceived what Japanese manhood stands for and where it is most easily touched.

RAISING THE VARYAG.

It is reported from Chemulpo that the work of refloating the Russian cruiser Varyag is progressing satisfactorily. All the guns and coal on board have been already removed, while the mud and sand lying at the bottom of the vessel are now being dredged. All the shell holes have been stopped and preparations are being made to pump the water out of the vessel. The entire work will be finished within the course of this year. The refloating of the Russian transport Suigard, which was also sunk at Chemulpo, will probably be accomplished within two months' time from now.

MISCELLANEOUS.

It is estimated that the loss directly inflicted on our maritime business by the Vladivostok squadron since the latter's appearance in the Pacific on the 20th inst. will be no less than 15 million yen for the chartered foreign

vessels alone, which represent 200,000 tons. It is stated that the daily loss arising from keeping these vessels idle will amount to at least five yen per ton.

The Foreign Office has received the following telegram: At the request from General Kuropatkin, the Swiss military attaché to the headquarters of the Russian army has been recalled. He was accused by General Kuropatkin of having used insulting language towards the Russian army. The military attaché, who arrived at Bern on July 15, affirms that no insulting words were used by him with regard to the Russians, whereupon the Swiss Government asked an explanation from the Russian Government. According to the papers, the Swiss press is extremely indignant at the arbitrary conduct of the Russians.

Despatches from Shizuoka-ken state that on the 24th inst. at about 5 p. m., at a point some 18 miles to the southwest of Mikomoto lighthouse, Izu province, three boats, belonging to the ill-fated British steamer Knight Commander sunk by the Russians on that day, were picked up by bonito fishermen from Izu province. These boats, which bore the ship's name, contained among them several suits of foreign clothes, books, Straits Settlements silver currency, and a gold watch of American make. It would seem that the crew of the unfortunate vessel at first attempted to make for the shore in these craft, but were afterwards taken on board the Russian vessels.

In connection with the report that General Kuropatkin had been wounded in the recent battle at Tashikiao, the Chefoo correspondent of the Nichi Nichi learns from a certain Chinese who has just arrived there from Nuchwang, that the General is now receiving surgical treatment at the hospital at Li-ao-yang.

H. M. the Queen of Greece has presented two crosses, six portraits, six magazines, four shirts, three pairs of socks, and four boxes of cigarettes to the Warrent Officer Feodor, who was taken prisoner from the Russian destroyer Stregouht. Feodor is said to be a relative of Grand Duke Constantine, whose family claims the Queen as one of its members.

The Jiji issued an extra yesterday evening containing a telegram from its Tientsin correspondent, who states that in the battle at Tashikiao, General Kuropatkin was wounded on the left shoulder, that another Russian general was killed, and that the number of casualties on the Russian side were over ten thousand.

Some fifty Chinese arrived at Chefoo from Dalny on the 23rd inst., who state that on the morning of the 23rd an attack was made on Port Arthur by about forty Japanese warships and torpedo vessels. The Russian forts, especially the Gold Hill fort, opened a galling fire on the attacking party.

A Chefoo despatch states that meat is very scarce at Port Arthur. A bag of flour is quoted at 9 yen.

WAR WRITER GOING HOME

(Continued from page 1.)

but the Japanese do not want them to become involved, at least not at present.

"It is my opinion that if the Japanese win in the present struggle they will hand Manchuria back to China and then ask her to pay her proportion of the war expenses. The Japanese will probably retain Port Arthur if it can be made impregnable and the lower portion of the Liaotung peninsula. The Japanese consider that the occupation of Port Arthur by the Russians robbed them of the fruits of their victory in the China-Japanese war and it is a matter of pride with them to capture it. There is no question that if they sat down and commenced a regular siege they could starve the 20,000 Russians inside into surrender without the loss of a single man. Instead of this they are undoubtedly losing thousands of men but it is a point of pride with them to take the place by sheer force.

"The Japanese are keeping their losses at Port Arthur very quiet. The papers in Japan, both English and Japanese are forbidden to publish anything about the movements around Port Arthur. But slaughter was expected. The Japanese are the bravest people in the world in this respect—that they are not afraid to die. Every soldier bids farewell to his family with the idea that he will never return.

"The Russian army is not the formidable body of men that it is supposed to be. When I was in Nuchwang I only heard of three regiments of veterans. The others were unseasoned peasants. Many of the 'Cossacks' whose name has been a terror are but raw peasantry. There are very few real Cossacks at the front. I believe that the Russian force is greatly overestimated. I do not believe that there are over 150,000 in Manchuria. The Japanese have about 100,000 with 50,000 in Korea. If the Japanese win they will entirely dominate the Hermit Kingdom and they ought to for the people there are only fit to be ruled and their government was a mere farce."

Mr. Clough says that the reason that the Korea escaped capture was because the Russian squadron had already passed the Tuguro straits on their way to their home port. They never approached the coast nearer than sixty miles. It is true that the Korea did come in a heavy mist and might have escaped capture by that method if the squadron had been in that vicinity to be escaped. It is probable that this raid was planned to draw Togo's fleet from Port Arthur. When asked if it were not possible that the Russians let the Korea go because they were not desirous of getting into complications with the United States, Mr. Clough said that he thought it to be a very good reason. The squadron was not forced to return on account of lack of coal as they only steamed at about ten miles per hour although they have a capacity of twenty-one knots. They had coal for 3000 miles steaming.

ARGUMENT OVER COSTS

In Treasury Suits Over Insurance Fire Claims.

Judge Dole, in the United States District Court yesterday afternoon, heard argument on the question of costs in the Treasury cases brought to decide the distribution of certain fire claim awards. Robertson & Wilder, for the insurance companies interpleading, had a few days' previously filed disclaimers of all further interest in the awards—this following the court's decision against the insurance companies in the Yee Wo Chan suit tried out as a test. There were twenty-six cases in which disclaimers were entered.

W. A. Whiting, for certain of the Chinese awarders, contended that the insurance companies should contribute their full proportion of all the costs. They had put the holders of awards to the expense of protecting their interests in court and been the means of tying up the money. It would not be fair to diminish the funds in court, which these claimants had fairly won judicially, beyond their own proportion of the costs. The point was also raised that it was government money until finally distributed and therefore not subject to taxation for costs.

S. M. Ballou, for other claimants, contended that the insurance companies ought to pay the entire costs, excepting the one per cent stipulated at the outset to come out of the fund as a fee to District Attorney Breckons. He spoke for himself, not wishing to bind other counsel as he represented but two claimants having comparatively small cases. It was the insurance companies that had brought on the litigation, therefore they should pay all of the costs up to the filing of their disclaimers.

W. L. Stanley, also representing awarders, agreed with the previous speakers on the liability of the insurance companies for costs, holding with Mr. Ballou for the whole thing. It was their demand to share in the fund which had caused the litigation and having lost they should bear the expense.

Judge Dole suggested the question as to whether the position of the insurance companies, consequent upon their disclaimers, was not the same as if the cases had reached the stage of decrees against them. Counsel for the claimants eagerly took the affirmative on the query, but counsel for the insurers maintained an ominous silence until his turn came to reply.

A. G. M. Robertson gave a point blank contradiction to the assertions that the insurance companies were responsible for the litigation. "We made no demand whatsoever for the money," he declared and went on to say that the cases were brought by the Treasury, in the name of its agent, W. F. MacLennan, after the bank having refused to pay the claimants until the question between them and the insurance companies should be judicially decided. The companies fought the test case, as was their plain duty, until it was decided against them, when they immediately entered disclaimers in the other cases. If they had won they would not ask the claimants to contribute to the costs, as it was the proper thing for the expense of litigation in such a matter to come out of the fund in dispute. Neither the insurance companies nor the claimants were to blame for tying up the money. It was for the principle of the matter he was contending, as outside of the stipulated one per cent which was not in question the costs would not be very great. The same principle was observed in probate matters. ("And in bankruptcy," Judge Dole suggested.) Counsel also remarked that the insurance companies, any more than the Chinese claimants, were not to blame for the manner in which the Fire Claims Commission had made these particular awards. The whole matter, he concluded, was one for the common-sense discretion of the court.

Mr. Whiting contested the statement that the insurance companies, had they won, would have paid the entire costs. It was not natural to suppose that they would. While he admitted the good faith of counsel in making the statement, he claimed credit for good faith in holding that the insurers would have done nothing of the kind. He emphasized a point touched upon by Mr. Ballou, by asking where—in certain cases in which the award was less than the insurance claim—was the margin for costs.

Judge Dole took the matter under advisement.

DISTRICT COMMITTEES WILL MEET TONIGHT

The Fourth and Fifth district committees meet tonight for organization. The Fourth district committee will meet in the Castle & Cooke hall and the Fifth district in Waverley hall.

These two committees, when organized, are to make selection of representatives and senators to run for election next November.

At a meeting of the trustees of the Chamber of Commerce, it was agreed that the Chamber should co-operate with the Merchants' Association in entertaining Senator Forsaker when he comes. New quarters for the Chamber in the Stangenwald building were considered without definite action being taken.

HILO MAY NOT INSPECT

Plants from Other Countries Must Come Here.

Hilo wants to put up the bars of protection against incoming agricultural pests by having the same inspection of plants, etc., there as is at present carried on in Honolulu. The Board of Agriculture had the matter brought to its attention at yesterday's meeting through a letter from Mr. Barron of Hilo. The writer stated that the facilities at Hilo are poor now for plant inspection and he asked the Board to appoint an official for that port to serve without salary.

Mr. Giffard stated that at a previous meeting the Collectors of Customs at the various ports outside of Honolulu had been empowered to do what inspection was necessary, but the law provided also that inspection of plants, etc., coming from other countries had to be made at Honolulu.

Mr. Kirkaldy of the Board of Agriculture will reply to Mr. Barron quoting the law and saying that it would be impracticable to carry out his wishes.

It was shown that the entire planting and horticultural interests of the islands might just as well go out of business as to permit the receipt and inspection of plants at ports other than Honolulu. For one thing there was no money for the employment of competent inspectors or entomologists, and on the other hand there were not a half dozen competent Craws and Perkins's to be had for this purpose.

MORE BAD PEACHES.

Mr. Kirkaldy reported to the Board that a few cases of peaches arriving by the steamship Nevada had been condemned for having the peach borer. He had ordered them destroyed, but on the recommendation of Mr. Morse, agent of the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company, the peaches were turned over to the captain and officers for their own consumption, they guaranteeing not to let the peaches be sent ashore.

Mr. Hosmer reported that progress had been made in the remodeling of Emma Square and that the gang of prisoners would soon be brought to the nursery on King street and the work done there. Mr. Holloway, Superintendent of Public Works, had guaranteed also to have the nursery fence painted. The trees at the nursery will also be labelled.

PARASITE FOR HORN-FLY.

On behalf of Laupahoehoe plantation, T. H. Davies & Co., addressed a letter to the board asking that while Messrs. Koebele and Perkins are in Australia searching for cane-pest parasites that they look up parasites to prey on the horn-fly. This request will be acted upon as desired. A. W. Carter stated that the Hawaiian Breeders' Association had also requested the scientists to look into the matter.

OIL FROM COPRA.

A request was received from C. Koelling & Co., of Koolau, Oahu, for permission to import copra from the South Seas for the purpose of extracting coconut oil. Copra, they said was the sun-dried product that was scraped from the inside of the coconut. They stated that they had invested a large amount of money in machinery and believed that by starting up this industry it would materially add to the prosperity of the islands. The Board will give permission to make importations, these to be subject to inspection by the agent of the Board. Koelling & Co., have heretofore manufactured castor oil.

The Board desires to be careful with such importations as the Hawaiian Islands are singularly free from coconut pests, the only thing being a caterpillar which devours the leaves.

Acting on the request of a New York state man seeds of the Royal Palm will be forwarded to the writer.

M. P. Pierce of the United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Wild Plants, asked the board to send him seeds of the wild plants indigenous to Hawaii, and also to put him into communication with persons who could assist him in this matter. The Government is making a specialty of wild plant life from all parts of the world.

PIIHONUA FOREST LINE.

The report of Mr. Hosmer, regarding the forestry lines on Hawaii in the Pihihonia section, was called up but as the members have not all had an opportunity to read same, action was deferred until the next meeting.

Yesterday's meeting was attended by W. M. Giffard, Secretary, C. S. Holloway, J. F. Brown and A. W. Carter.

GIANT CRACKERS.

Recommended By Fire Chief as the Best of Fire Alarms.

Chief George W. Horton, of the Baltimore Fire Department, says the best fire alarm is a plant fire crackers scattered liberally over the house, and to prove his theory he has placed the big "crackers" all over his own home.

Chief Horton says: "I have these crackers distributed all over my house and have advised many persons to use them. The idea is decidedly practicable. One of the crackers is attached to a length of wire and it is then suspended from a place where it is likely to be useful. I have these crackers hanging from the ceiling of the cellar, from the ceiling of the stairways, from under the padded seats of the chairs and sofas from every place where they can conveniently be put where they will not be too noticeable

and where they are likely to be of some use.

"The idea is simply this: If a fire occurs it can't make much headway before it reaches one of the crackers, and the explosion gives the alarm. The idea came to me some years ago, and was suggested by a fire which occurred in a grocery store. The fire had got considerable headway, and it was discovered by the explosion of some canned goods which attracted the attention of the people in the house. I decided that if canned vegetables were good fire detectors crackers would be just as good.

BELATED LOGAN ARRIVES SAFELY

The United States Army transport Logan which has been anxiously awaited by those who hoped for mail from the coast arrived at last yesterday morning and went alongside of Naval Dock No. 2. The Solace was occupying the Ewa side of the same dock, the coal ship Pierre Lati being engaged in discharging her cargo at Dock No. 1 where the transports usually lie. The Logan had an unusually smooth trip down and her officers attribute her slow passage to the fact that she is very foul and that she had to huck a strong current the first two days out of San Francisco. The Logan brought commissary supplies for this port and will take on some 500 tons of coal. She will get away for Manila at noon today.

The vessel has few army officers aboard this trip most of her passengers being civil employees or families of officers or civil employees. Several newly married couples are among the passengers and there are also names on the list whose warrant for passage is endorsed—Plancee Lieut. —. The captain himself is on his wedding tour and his friends on the transport have prepared the following statement for the Honolulu press in order that he may be given a proper send-off.

"Among the passengers who arrived on the transport Logan is the beautiful bride of Captain William Perceval Stinson, the handsome and most popular skipper in the Army Transport Service. Mrs. Stinson accompanied by her sister Miss Sumner are to remain in Honolulu until the return of the Logan from the Philippines, in October, when she will return to the home land. Captain Stinson's many friends in San Francisco were greatly surprised to hear of his sudden marriage, as he was always known as a woman-hater, loving his ship with a love so deeply that there was no room in his heart for the fair sex."

Yesterday afternoon the soldiers aboard the transport sought relief from the heat in the cool waters of the harbor. Scores of them lined up along the ship's side and plunged into the brine. They were attired in every kind of clothes except real bathing suits but no one minded that. A crowd of native boys was on hand and won considerable applause by their diving. Some of them went up on the boat deck and plunged into the water from that height. Several of the soldier boys went up to the height and looked down but it seemed a long way although their companions who did not have bathing suits on made fun of them. Then a voice shouted, "Are you going to let them fellows do us up?" As this the men seemed to feel that the reputation of the transport if not the whole army was at stake and three of the soldiers made magnificent dives into the water amid the cheers of their comrades.

Among the passengers for Manila is Colonel Joseph B. Girard who is well known here as he was in charge of Buena Vista hospital, the military hospital of this city, about two years ago. He is accompanied by two daughters. One of his daughters is the wife of Fritz Klamp of H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.

Lieut.-Col. John McClelland has returned from his leave of absence to resume command at Camp McKinley.

Maj. John F. Guilfoyle is Assistant Adjutant General of the United States Army.

William T. Nolting and wife are passengers for Manila. Mr. Nolting is postmaster at that city.

Major C. G. Starr, Assistant Adjutant General and wife are Manila passengers.

Francis Drake who is to be in the new weather bureau in this city arrived. Mrs. Drake accompanies her husband.

The Logan carries sixty-six Field Artillery recruits, 128 Cavalry recruits, 170 Infantry recruits and seventeen enlisted men.

BRODICK CASTLE OUT OF COURSE

Tossing on the bosom of the broad Pacific, her chronometers useless and her officers and crew ignorant of their whereabouts the British ship Brodick Castle of Glasgow bound from Iquique to Honolulu was sighted by the naval transport Solace 116 miles west of this port August 1. The men of the Brodick Castle were overjoyed when the transport hove into sight and they at last learned their true position. It seems that the chronometers of the vessel got out of order and the men were not able to repair them properly so that they were unable to use them in calculating. The Solace furnished the ship with a chronometer and also with provisions of which she was in need.

The Brodick Castle is under the command of Captain Olaf Olsen and is reported as having cleared at Pisagua, Chili June 3 for this port and San Francisco. She has a cargo of nitrates consigned to the Hawaiian Fertilizer Company, Ltd. She was seventy-one days out when the Solace spoke her and was in latitude twenty degrees, thirty-eight minutes north and longitude one hundred seventy-eight degrees, thirty-five minutes west.

In July 237,615 fish were examined in Honolulu, of which 2528 were condemned.

CREAM OF THE WORLD'S NEWS FROM LATE FILES

Russians Trying to Buy 200 Fast Steamers to Arm as a Naval Contingent—Superior Japanese Artillery—Lou Dillon Sick.

NEW YORK, July 30.—The Journal says the following advertisement was received at its office to-night: "To shipbuilders and owners—Wanted, steamers of no less than 6000 tons tonnage, to have a speed of 18 knots and more, and must be made so they can be fitted with armor plate or converted into cruisers. For particulars apply to Grassman & Hirtz Company, 94 St. Mark's place."

For some time Grassman & Hirtz have been in communication with a French firm in Paris, the name of which they decline to give, and as a result of their negotiations are prepared to begin the purchase for cash of all steamers they can acquire, answering the specifications of the French firm.

Grassman said to-night that his partner, Hirtz, has received a cablegram from Paris reading: "I want 200 or more war ships, will pay any price, eighteen knots an hour."

"I will begin negotiations at once," said Grassman, "and hope in a short time to cable the Paris firm I am able to fill the order. The Russian Government is really the purchaser. The firm in Paris represents the Czar in these negotiations, and they are buying for him. It is his purpose to get together the greatest fleet that can be gathered and he will send such a number of war ships to the Far East as will overwhelm the Japanese army."

It is understood that Hirtz has actually begun the accumulation of the vessels desired by Russia, having already entered into telegraphic correspondence with several large shipbuilding concerns known to have ships on the ways.

A FURIOUS BOMBARDMENT.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 30.—A special dispatch from Liao Yang, giving a graphic picture of the fight at Ta Che Kiao, explains that the Russian immunity from damage by the furious Japanese bombardment was due to the fact that the Russian guns were mostly behind a range of steep hills and were concealed cleverly by high grass and trees and that the Chinese were, therefore, unable to belabor the position of the guns, as they formerly had done, to the Japanese artillerymen.

The Japanese had many large-caliber guns and used chiefly shrapnel. They used also high explosive shells. The fight was almost wholly an artillery duel and was a magnificent spectacle. The crest of the hills held by the Russians was converted into a raging volcano and earth was thrown up in geysers by the continuous rain of bursting shells, until sand and dust hung in a cloud overhead and fire among the trees and grass, started by the shells added a stifling smoke and heat to the awful glare of the tropical sun. The shrapnel, like great white-winged birds, sailed overhead. The moan and drone of their coming could be plainly heard and the Russians threw themselves behind rocks and other shelters as the missiles burst.

The Japanese shifted the position of their guns, both to escape the Russian fire and to try and locate the masked batteries of their opponents. Late in the afternoon they got in a position that enabled them to sweep the plain behind the hills occupied by the Russians and came dangerously near locating, though they did not quite find, the Russian batteries.

STIRRING UP RUSSIA.

NEW YORK, July 30.—A cable to the World from London says: Louise Michel, the French anarchist, who recently came to London, is shadowed by detectives of the political branch of Scotland Yard. They believe she came here in connection with the assassination conspiracy in St. Petersburg. Michel says: "I am here to organize the Russians in view of the impending revolution in their country. It is the greatest chance they ever had of freeing themselves from despotism. They would have the sympathy of the whole world. I do not incite any one to crime, but I glory in advising the Russians to overthrow the existing despotism in their country. My duty is to educate Russians in their duty to their country."

"I know the authorities regard me with suspicion, and I am dogged everywhere. That is done at the request of the Russian Government, which pretends I am plotting for the removal of the Czar, whereas my aim is the removal of the whole system. The time is not ripe yet, but our friends and sympathizers in Russia are confident that before this war is over their chance will come, and there will be a great upheaval of the people against the degrading, stifling tyranny."

"I will remain here in this good work until September, when I will set out to visit other capitals."

BEFORE PORT ARTHUR.

CHEFOO, July 31.—A Japanese merchant has received word from a Chinese whom he trusts to the effect that the Japanese have occupied every position surrounding the besieged fortress of Port Arthur, with the exception of Golden Hill. The Chinese stated that both sides suffered tremendous losses in the operations necessary to bring about this state of affairs.

The members of the Russian intelligence bureau here, while denying the report that Port Arthur had been captured, are inclined to believe the reports true to the extent that the Japanese have made great progress in their operations about the besieged fortress.

HAPPY IN THEIR IGNORANCE.

LONDON, August 1.—The Tokio correspondent of the Times sends a

published reply of the Port Arthur garrison to the Japanese summons to surrender. This reply shows that the garrison is under the impression that Field Marshal Oyama and all his staff were sunk with the transports Tachibana and Sado and that the Russians wholly disbelieve that General Kurapatkin has ever been defeated.

ADVENTURE IN A BALLOON.

PARIS, July 30.—Thousands witnessed the most sensational event of the week, the escape of the captive balloon at Primatians Aerodrome at Porte Maillot. Mrs. Elton, an American, a boy and eight other people who had ascended in the balloon had the narrowest possible escape from death.

During a tremendous windstorm that broke suddenly the balloon was torn from its moorings and went soaring through space to a great altitude. Only the courage and presence of mind of the aeronaut in charge of the balloon and of his assistant saved the terrified voyagers from being dashed to pieces. The watching multitude saw the balloon disappear in the clouds and reappear later. Its reappearance was due to the action of the aeronaut in opening the upper valve of the balloon and slitting the envelope. The balloonette, which was kept under the balloon to keep it steady, was also cut. The slitting of the big silk bag caused it to take the form of a parachute and its rapid descent was retarded. The balloon finally landed in a tree near Clivich and all the occupants alighted safely, although badly frightened.

IRISH RESENTMENT.

CHICAGO, July 30.—Protests are coming in from all sides against the name given to the orang-utang at Lincoln Park zoo, Miss Dooley. Patriotic Irishmen in Chicago resent the selection of a name so typical of their race. Charles O'Malley, editor of the New World, in an editorial in the current issue, says:

"It is a fact that caricaturists like Nast, and later, Opper, frequently place ape faces on the pictures of Irish people. In many American cities gorillas, orang-utangs and other divisions of the monkey family are given Irish names, because of an alleged resemblance to the Irish race. The practice is an insult to every one with Irish blood in his veins."

"Possibly those who are anxious to distinguish themselves might find something worthy of their best efforts out in Lincoln Park. The case of Miss Dooley ought to be investigated and declared a thing made which may result in a change of that lady's name. Let her be named Elizabeth Tudor, or Duchess of Marlborough, or anything peculiarly English if the Park Commissioners so desire; but the Irish people surely must resent her patronymic of Dooley. Personally, we denounce this insulting intimation that the Irish countenance resembles the face of a gorilla or orang-utang."

In an interview Mr. O'Malley said: "Such a thing stamp our race as one of a very low order of intelligence, and I cannot see why the orang-utang was called Miss Dooley unless that was a slap at Irishmen."

STRIKERS MOSTLY ALIENS.

CHICAGO, July 31.—Of the 20,000 striking meat butchers at the Union stockyards more than 15,000 are of foreign birth. Twelve thousand of these are unskilled laborers. Their wages, at the minimum of 17 1/2 cents per hour, average \$7.40 a week. Single men live on less than \$2 a week, and in two years save sufficient money for passage home. Three thousand leave for home every year and their places are filled by other immigrants. Few can speak English. There are only 2000 voters in the colony, and a great many of them do not intend to become Americanized. The foreign colony includes Bohemians, Poles, Lithuanians and Slovaks. Their settlement is virtually a city of all nationalities. The 20,000 men under consideration do not include the 12,000 sympathetic strikers of the allied trades. While most of the skilled laborers are native-born, a number of early immigrants have attained to higher positions. The great bulk of the laborers take orders from their bosses with the obedience of soldiers. It is not their part to reason why. Their English vocabulary may be limited, but they understand an oath, and the stockyards has a language of its own.

Immigration into the packing town began in 1885, when the packing industry was in its infancy. With subsequent immigrations the Union Stockyards and Transit Company has grown until it is now the largest industrial organization of its kind in America.

The unskilled foreigners were welcomed by the packers. They were more docile than the native-born and were less capable of organization. Once an idea was in their heads they worked mechanically, uncomplainingly. And they were willing to work for 15 cents an hour.

LOU DILLON SICK.

CLEVELAND (O.), July 30.—A one-day meeting was held at the Cleveland Driving Park today to take the place of the usual Grand Circuit meeting, that having been abandoned because of the inability of the local association to sell pools.

Len Dillon, the champion trotter, made an attempt to beat 2:08 3/4 to a high-wheeled sulky, but failed, her time being 2:09 1/4.

Following her exhibition race Len Dillon was taken seriously ill at the Cleveland track. Late tonight it was said that the animal's temperature was 104 and grave fears were expressed for her recovery.

Several records were broken, however. The Monk defeated Equity in a half-mile trotting race, lowering the world's record for a half-mile to 1:00 1/4.

C. K. Billings' team, Nontascrooke and Prince Direct, paced a mile in 2:10, lowering the amateur record of 2:13, held by themselves.

Other meritorious performances were that of Dan R., driven by John Splan, which placed a mile in 2:04 1/4 without a pacemaker, and Fereno, which beat Ozanam in straight heats in 2:08 1/4, 2:10 1/4, the former being the favorite.

BOULANGER'S WAR HORSE.

NEW YORK, July 31.—A cable to the World from Paris says: A column of troops marched past the Alsace column, in the Place de la Concorde, Friday morning, with drums beating and rifles playing. A broken-down old black horse drawing a vegetable cart heard the music and saw the soldiers. At the sound of the drums and the sight of the soldiers the old horse came to life. He pranced and trotted to the head of the marching column, nearly shaking the driver off the seat. Half way across the square the horse stopped. His knees gave way and he fell dead. The driver was dumped to the ground. The soldiers marched around the wreck and laughed.

In front of the Alsace column, just seventeen years ago almost to a day, this same black horse nearly upset the Government of France. On that day he pranced through the Place de la Concorde carrying on his back General Boulanger, who came within an ace of being another Napoleon.

A VICTIM OF MOSQUITOES.

MOUNT CLARE (N. J.), July 30.—A man 70 years old, who says he is John Almond, but who because of weakness, is unable to give any account of himself, is in the hospital here hovering between life and death as the result of exposure to a storm and the attacks of mosquitoes. He was found in the dense woods near the Passaic line. Apparently Almond had been in the woods for several days. He was extremely emaciated and his face and hands were swollen out of shape from thousands of bites by mosquitoes and other insects.

KIPLING SINGS OF JOE.

LONDON, July 31.—Rudyard Kipling, who is known as a strong admirer of Joseph Chamberlain and an earnest supporter of his political views, and who believes that his tariff proposals will contribute largely to the welding of the empire, has written a striking poem, which will appear to-morrow and which is sure to cause much interest and discussion in political circles as well as in the literary world. It is entitled "Things and the Man," and is of five stanzas, each ending with the italicized line, "Once on a time there was a man." The final stanza is an enthusiastic suggestion that even in these days there is a man who is capable of great things. Following are the first and last stanzas of the poem:

Oh, ye, who hold the written clew
To all, save all unwritten things,
And, half a league behind, pursue
The accomplished fact with flouts and sings:

Look to your knee your baby brings
The oldest tale since earth began,
The answer to your worryings
"Once on a time there was a man."

A bolt is fallen from the blue
Awakened realm, full circle swings
Where Dothan's dreamer dreams anew
Of vast and far born harvestings,
And unto him an empire clings
That grips the purpose of his plan.
My Lords, how think you of these things?

"Once—in our time—is there a man?"
The allusion in the line "Where Dothan's dreamer dreams anew," will be made clear by reference to Genesis xxxvii:5 and 17 to 19 verses.

CANDIDATE DAVIS WILL MARRY AGAIN

WASHINGTON, July 25.—News comes from Shepherdstown, W. Va., that former Senator Henry G. Davis, the Democratic Vice-Presidential candidate, will in the fall marry Mrs. Katherine Reynolds widow of Dr. John Reynolds, of Shepherdstown. Mrs. Reynolds is 70 years old, while Senator Davis is 80.

There is an interesting story back of the approaching wedding. Many years ago, when Henry G. Davis was a brakeman on the B. and O. Railroad, he became a suitor for the hand of Miss Katherine Cushwa, whose family was one of the most prominent in Washington County, Maryland.

Miss Cushwa was a pronounced beauty, and was the acknowledged belle in the section in which she lived. Her family being an aristocratic one, she became the leader in the exclusive social set, and at all social gatherings Miss Cushwa's society was sought after by the young gallants of Maryland and West Virginia.

She and young Davis met for the first time at a dance at a country house and frequently thereafter he became her escort. The friendship thus begun speedily ripened into love.

Davis proposed and the young woman was willing, but her parents could not reconcile themselves to the idea of their beautiful and talented daughter marrying a poor brakeman, and the young man was sent on his way with a broken heart.

Young Davis disappeared to rise rapidly in the railroad service until he became the richest and most powerful citizen in his state, while Miss Cushwa became the bride of Dr. John Reynolds, a prominent physician of Shepherdstown, her old or first "fame" also in the course of time taking unto himself a life partner in a distant part of the state.

It was not until many years afterward that the two old lovers came together again, one as a widower and the other as a widow. The old spark rekindled into flame with the result that there will be a notable wedding at the quiet old town of Shepherdstown some time during the month of October, so the gossipers say. Mrs. Reynolds is remarkably well preserved, and for a half century or more has been social leader of Shepherdstown. She is the mother of two grown up children and the grandmother of a half dozen boys and girls.

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Agents Canadian-Australian S. & L. Line, and C. P. Railway.**THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, THERAPION.**

This successful remedy, used in the Continental Hospitals by Rostan, Broussais, Robert, Velpeau, and others, cures all the diseases to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surmounts everything hitherto employed. THERAPION NO. 1 maintains its world-wide reputation as the most powerful remedy for diseases of the kidneys, pains in the back, and rheumatic affections, affording prompt relief where other well-tried remedies have been powerless. THERAPION NO. 2 for the cure of the blood, purifies the system, cures skin diseases, and swelling of joints, gout, rheumatism, and all diseases for which it has been so much a fashion to employ mercury, and is the most powerful remedy for the blood. THERAPION NO. 3 for the cure of the blood, purifies the system, cures skin diseases, and swelling of joints, gout, rheumatism, and all diseases for which it has been so much a fashion to employ mercury, and is the most powerful remedy for the blood. THERAPION NO. 4 for the cure of the blood, purifies the system, cures skin diseases, and swelling of joints, gout, rheumatism, and all diseases for which it has been so much a fashion to employ mercury, and is the most powerful remedy for the blood.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Entered for Record Aug. 8, 1904.

Thomas Pratt to M. A. Rego; M. Haleakala Ranch Co. to Peter Joseph D. Excelsior Lodge No. 1, I. O. O. F. to Trs. of Excelsior Lodge No. 1, I. O. O. F. by Trs. to Abigail K. C. Parker; M. Ella M. Loebenstein to W. L. Moore; D. Doremus Scudder to Notice; Elizabeth W. Lyons to J. R. Wilson; D. W. C. Peacock to David Dayton et al.; Trs. Palo Alto Land & Imp. Co. Ltd. to P. M. Amorin; D. Anima et al. to John J. Nevin; D. Joe de Oliveira and wife to San Antonio Port Ben Socy; M.

Entered for Record Aug. 9, 1904.

J. W. Kellogg and wife to Mrs. Ane K. Koomoa; D. Wong Hong Tr. to Wing Wo Tai & Co.; D. John K. U. Kuanana to A. C. Dowsett; D. Young Hun to Young Qui; PA. Horita (k) to L. Chong; BS. C. E. Cummings' children by Tr. to Hop Wo In Co.; AL. Chun Hung to Look Tung Hing Co.; AL. Waterhouse Invest. Co. Ltd. to Macfarlane Co. Ltd.; L. Jas. H. Boyd and wife to Harry E. Pickett; M.

Entered for Record Aug. 10, 1904.

Wong Fong and wife to Low June; BS. T. Omori et al. to Hutchinson Sug. Plant Co.; CM. Lau Aho by mtg. to Mow Chong; BS. Bishop & Co. to George Andrews; Rel. L. K. Kaulukou by atty to Wing Sing Lee Co.; L. Christina M. Kapulani and husband to Hutchinson Sug. Pln. Co.; M. Mary Auld to Kala (w); D. Charles K. Towt by atty to John A. Maguire; D. J. F. Hackfeld Tr. to Willard E. Brown; Par. Rel. J. Alfred Magoon and wife to Manuel Luze; D.

Recorded August 2, 1904.

Calvin E. Camp and wife to Charles W. Booth; M. per Ap. 1 kul 10605, Pacific Heights Tract, Honolulu, Oahu; \$750. B. 259, p. 224. Dated July 30, 1904.

Ah. Fat et al. by atty. of mtg. to Wing Wo Chan & Co. For Affd; per R. P. 6292 kul 10575, Kaahuhuu, Kohala, Hawaii. B. 259, p. 227. Dated Aug. 1, 1904.

Ah. Fat et al. by atty. of mtg. to Fong Muk Sing; D. per R. P. 6292 kul 10575, Kaahuhuu, Kohala, Hawaii; \$570. B. 261, p. 218. Dated July 30, 1904.

L. F. Alvarez by atty. to R. S. Kapua; Rel; per R. P. 5535 kul 2030, Kauluwaia, Honolulu, Oahu; \$200. B. 174, p. 392. Dated Sept. 2, 1903.

Kali (k) to Mary Enos; D. Int in Ap. 1 and 2 of R. P. 3120 kul 8364, Palama, etc., Waiuku, Maui; \$100. B. 258, p. 273. Dated July 27, 1904.

Hattie K. Parker and husband (E. H.) to V. O. Teixeira; Agrmt; to sell for \$3000 lot 31, Blk. 7, Kewalo Tract, Honolulu, Oahu; goods, mdse, furniture, fixtures, etc. of "Star Soda Water Works" bus. B. 255, p. 277. Dated July 27, 1904.

Lucy K. Henriques to Alfred W. Carter Tr.; AM; mtg. W. L. Vredenburg on 8-10 Int in 553 A land, Waiuku, Hawaii; \$2500. B. 244, p. 390. Dated Apr. 5, 1904.

Alfred W. Carter Tr. to Wilmet L. Vredenburg; Rel; 8-10 Int in 553 A land, Waiuku, S. Kohala, Hawaii; \$2500. B. 244, p. 393. Dated Aug. 1, 1904.

Mary E. Parker (widow) to Henry H. Parker; D. R. P. 4367 kul 129, Kawaiahaeo, Honolulu, Oahu; \$250. B. 258, p. 274. Dated Nov. 21, 1899.

W. C. Achi to W. R. Castle; D. Int in kul 7713 Ap. 43, Hui land Huiolua 1 and 2, N. Kona, Hawaii; \$1. B. 258, p. 274. Dated July 30, 1904.

Ellen McC. Higgings to Oscar E. White; PA; special powers. B. 255, p. 80. Dated Sept. 1, 1898.

Henry Holmes to Liliuokalani; Sur L; pc land, Kalihi, Honolulu, Oahu; \$1. B. 257, p. 420. Dated Aug. 2, 1904.

Recorded Aug. 3, 1904.

Gear, Lansing & Co. by Trs. to D. P. R. Isenberg; D; lots 7 to 10 (incl), Blk. 61, and lots 7 and 8, Blk. 123, Waiakae Tract, Honolulu, Oahu; \$1. B. 258, p. 275. Dated July 19, 1904.

Bishop & Co. to D. P. R. Isenberg; Par. Rel; lots 7 to 10 (incl), Blk. 61, and lots 7 and 8, Blk. 123, Waiakae Tract; Honolulu, Oahu; \$1. B. 258, p. 276. Dated July 19, 1904.

Wing Wo Chan & Co. Co-P. D; groceries and general mdse, Honolulu, Oahu; cap stock, \$20,000. B. 255, p. 81. Dated Nov. 7, 1901.

R. Lishman (Mrs) to C. W. Booth; M; lots 13, 14 and 15, Pacific Heights Tract, Honolulu, Oahu; \$700. B. 259, p. 230. Dated July 14, 1904.

Kapilani Estate Ltd to J. Alfred Magoon; M; per Ap. 1 kul 6450, Kalihi-kali, Honolulu, Oahu; per Gr. 138, Manoa, Honolulu, Oahu; \$2100. B. 259, p. 232. Dated Oct. 21, 1903.

W. W. Chamberlain to Est of W. C. Lunallilo by Trs; D; lots 1 and 2, Leliani St, Honolulu, Oahu; \$1. B. 258, p. 277. Dated Aug. 1, 1904.

McCully Land Co Ltd to H. R. Tuck; Rel. Contdms; In Deed of lot 6, Blk. 1, McCully Tract, Honolulu, Oahu; \$1. B. 265, p. 87. Dated July 11, 1904.

Queen's Hospital to H. R. Tuck; Par. Rel; lot 6, Blk. 1, McCully Tract, Honolulu, Oahu; \$1. B. 265, p. 89. Dated July 11, 1904.

Percy M. Pond and wife to H. R. Tuck; D; lot 6, Blk. 1, bldg. etc. McCully Tract, Honolulu, Oahu; \$1000 and mtg. \$1000. B. 258, p. 278. Dated July 6, 1904.

Thomas Fitch to Mary D. Hendricks; AM; mtg. James Love on pc land cor. King and Kekaulike Sts, Honolulu, Oahu; \$1. B. 259, p. 284. Dated Aug. 2, 1904.

Ko Sung Yee by atty to Ching Kon Hin; Sub PA; general powers. B. 265, p. 90. Dated Aug. 2, 1904.

C. Con Joe to Chang Chong; Rev. PA; see B. 127, p. 480. B. 127, p. 480. Dated Aug. 2, 1904.

Tom Sai Chee to C. Con Joe; D; Int in land; \$1. B. 258, p. 280. Dated June 14, 1892.

C. Con Joe to Ching Kon Hin; D; Int in land, Waiuku, Honolulu, Oahu; \$1. B. 258, p. 281. Dated Aug. 2, 1904.

SMUGGLING IS CHARGED**Attorney Dunne Moves for Condemnation of Goods.**

An opportunity to bid at auction for silk coats, watches and chains, fine cigars, pretty brass thingumbobs, plasterers and jills looms up, Uncle Sam being the vendor. "Chong Yock Wing, sometimes called Chong York Wing," is said to have brought the stuff into the Territory. Customs Collector Stackable alleges that Mr. Wing had it all concealed in his baggage without declaring it as dutiable merchandise, and that is where Uncle Sam took an interest in the business.

Assistant District Attorney J. J. Dunne laid the information before Judge Dolé yesterday in open court, with a motion for condemnation of the gay and festive truck. Chong What-ever else Wing came from Hongkong as a first-class cabin passenger in the steamer China, arriving here on July 18, with the Pandora's boxful now claimed by the United States as contraband of peace. Here is the inventory of the goods alleged to have been buried in the baggage:

Thirty-three silk coats, 20 pieces of silk coats, 24 watches, 2 dozen watch chains, 3 bronze sets, 600 La Insular cigars, 150 Petite Bouquet cigars, 3 brass sets, 6 boxes pills, 32 plasterers, 250 plasterers, 14 bottles medicine, 1 silk coat.

SOLDIER STABBED A SHIP COMRADE

Some of the soldiers from the transport Logan celebrated last night with a glorious "toot." In the midst of this one Harry Bagley of Co. C, according to the story of witnesses, bet his hat that the street they were on (Punch-bowl) led to the ship. Alfonso Lammonia, a Frenchman, took issue with him and a fight ensued from which Lammonia emerged with two cuts in his abdomen. Bagley and two of the soldiers ran off and another man carried the wounded man into a Japanese restaurant. The patrol wagon was called and the injured man was taken to the Queen's hospital. It is not thought that the wounds will prove serious.

Had a Scrap.

Ben Guerrea, T. L. Dale and Tom Nott were in a big scrap in a Port street saloon yesterday afternoon and were taken to the police station on a charge of affray. Nott proved that he was only trying to separate the others and was discharged. The others are out on \$15 bail. Lunggren and A. Morris were arrested in the morning for a similar offence. Hattie Kanehaku was arrested for assault. Several drunks were taken in.

Harry T. Mills has filed a petition in the United States District Court for license to practice. He is 40 years of age, a native of Cambridge, England, and has for ten years been a principal in the public schools of Hawaii. For the past five years he has studied law in connection with the Sprague Correspondence School of Detroit. Ed. Towse signs the usual certificate of character.

Recorded Aug. 4, 1904.

J. Kaohalo (k) to Hattie Nawahine; L; per R. P. 152 kul 6712, Waikane, Koolau-poko, Oahu; 10 yrs @ \$1 per yr. B. 257, p. 420. Dated July 11, 1904.

Arthur B. Wood Tr; Resign Tr; Tr. D in B. 251, p. 201. B. 255, p. 90. Dated June 4, 1904.

Wong Shiu King et al. by mtg. to Ho Pol et al; D; lot 2 of R. P. 1835 kul 6245, bldg. etc. cor. Vineyard St and Buckle lane, Honolulu, Oahu; \$500 and mtg. \$1500. B. 258, p. 232. Dated July 21, 1904.

Bishop & Co. to Thomas Fitch; Rel; mtg. notes of James Love in B. 227, p. 80; \$3000. B. 228, p. 233. Dated Aug. 3, 1904.

Elmer E. Paxton to A. W. Van Valkenberg; PA; general powers. B. 265, p. 91. Dated Aug. 26, 1899.

Mary E. Williams to Cynthia Warner; CM; stock in trade, fixtures, etc. in bus. Honolulu Undertaking Co; \$3000. B. 259, p. 235. Dated Aug. 3, 1904.

Charles Phillips and wife to Est of W. C. Lunallilo by Trs; M; per lot 450, Prospect St, Honolulu, Oahu; \$200. B. 259, p. 223. Dated Aug. 4, 1904.

ATTACKS OF COLIC, cholera morbus, pains in the stomach, dysentery and diarrhoea come on suddenly and so often prove fatal before a physician can be summoned, that a reliable remedy should always be kept at hand. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy has no equal as a cure for these ailments. It never fails to give prompt relief even in the most severe cases. It is pleasant to take and every household should have a bottle at hand. Get it today. It may save a life. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Wholesale Agents.

JOHNSON A RUSTLER**July a Busy Month for the Supervisor of Roads.**

Road Supervisor Sam Johnson is a busy man nowadays, especially in view of the fact that he has to spread a greatly diminished force of men over the entire city district, and keep watch of everything done.

In the report of Supervisor Johnson for July to the Acting Governor the matters which have been attended to under his direction, together with the cost entailed, are set forth as follows:

DISTRIBUTION TO THE FOLLOWING: 4TH DISTRICT, HONOLULU.

	July, 1904.
Ala Moana Road Patching.....	\$ 75
Alapai Street Repairs.....	52.50
Anapuni Street Macadamizing.....	39.00
College Street Grading.....	100.88
College Street Weeding.....	8.75
Desky Quarry Construction.....	43.75
Dominis Street Sidewalk Grading.....	2.50
Dominis Street Macadamizing.....	50.03
Fort Street Repairs.....	2.75
Hackfeld Quarry.....	23.00
Hastings Street Grading.....	108.25
Kamohili Bridge Inspection.....	115.00
Kawaiahaeo Street Drainage.....	11.25
Kawaiahaeo Lane Macadamizing.....	126.87
Kinai Street Patching.....	1.50
Lishman Quarry.....	67.50
Lishman Quarry Road Filling.....	100.25
Lunalilo Street Patching.....	2.50
Lusitana Street Drainage.....	35.50
Lusitana Street Grading.....	207.00
Lusitana Street Sidewalk Grading.....	26.25
Lusitana Street Macadamizing.....	124.37
Makiki Quarry: Mill, \$251.50; Qry, \$50.75.....	332.25
Makiki Quarry Filling.....	43.75
Makiki Quarry Truck Repairs.....	15.00
Manoa Road Repairs.....	64.93
Manoa Road West Repairs.....	3.25
Miller Street Drainage.....	31.25
Miller Street Grading.....	6.25
Miller Street Macadamizing.....	74.37
Pauoa Quarry Road Drainage.....	2.50
Pauoa Quarry Road Grading.....	2.50
Pensacola Street Filling and Grading.....	48.75
Pensacola Street Macadamizing.....	248.87
Punahoa Street Repairs.....	2.50
Quarry Street Extension Repairs.....	25.00
Queen Street Filling and Grading.....	281.50
Queen Street Macadamizing.....	68.75
South Street Drainage "Kapilani Estate".....	9.75
South Street Macadamizing.....	69.25
Tantalus Road Repairs.....	174.75
Thurston Avenue Patching.....	5.00
Union Street Repairs.....	26.50
Waikiki Road Bridge Inspection.....	42.50
Wilder Avenue Patching.....	6.00
Young Street Grading.....	201.75
Young Street Macadamizing.....	194.70
Cleaning Streets.....	131.25
Horse Roller Repairs.....	3.00
Sprinkling Streets.....	282.75
Stables.....	.75
Stables "new stalls".....	6.00
Steam Roller Repairs.....	7.25
	\$3,668.43

DISTRIBUTION TO THE FOLLOWING: 5TH DISTRICT, HONOLULU.

	July, 1904.
Beretania Street Patching.....	\$ 250
Desha Lane Macadamizing.....	2.75
Dowsett Lane Grading.....	12.50
Dowsett Lane Macadamizing.....	98.12
Hotel Street Patching.....	1.50
Iwilei Road Grading.....	244.50
Iwilei Road Widening, "Moving fence back near Jail".....	127.00
Judd Street Quarry.....	4.50
Kalihi Quarry: Mill, \$100.13; Qry, \$146.50; Rep. \$10.....	265.61
Kalihi Quarry Dumping.....	42.50
King Street Filling.....	50.75
Moanala Road Repairs.....	5.00
Prison Road Filling.....	77.75
Prison Road Gutter Repairs.....	15.75
Prison Road Macadamizing.....	94.00
Pua Lane Ditch, new.....	3.75
Pua Lane Drainage.....	51.50
Pua Lane Weeding.....	18.75
Robello Lane Grading.....	24.25
Robello Lane Macadamizing.....	103.50
School Street Patching.....	2.50
Waikamilo Sidewalk Grading.....	25.50
Cart and Wagon Repairs.....	77.75
Cleaning Streets.....	189.50
Sprinkling Streets.....	27.00
	\$1,568.75

DISTRIBUTION TO THE FOLLOWING: JULY, 1904.

"Loan" Storm Sewers and Drains, "making pipes South Street Lor".....	\$ 316.00
"Loan" Fourth District Stables, "grading and macadamizing lot".....	103.87
"Loan" Fifth District Stables.....	799.48
"Loan" Fort Street Extension and purchasing right of way.....	1,120.31
"Loan" Panahi Street Extension and purchasing right of way.....	393.41
"Loan" School Street Extension and purchasing right of way.....	209.12
Emergency Appropriation, Road Damages, All Islands: Nuanani St. Widening, "Mist Property".....	\$146.31
Nuanani St. Widening, "MacFarlane Property".....	25.50
Milliani Street Extension.....	256.69
Wilder Avenue, "grading and macadamizing".....	337.93
Fencing and Grading Government Lots.....	766.43
Lishman Quarry Fencing.....	\$13.50
U. S. Experiment Station.....	2.25
	15.75
	\$3,724.37

Judge Gear will return to Honolulu next week.

**Falling Hair**

Prevented by Warm Shampoos of CUTICURA SOAP, followed by light dressings of CUTICURA, purest of emollient Skin Cures. This treatment at once stops falling hair, clears the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow on a clean, wholesome scalp, when all else fails.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Hair, Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A single box is often sufficient to cure the severest hair loss, when all other remedies fail. Sold throughout the world. Aust. Depot: R. Towns & Co., Sydney, N.S.W. So. Africa Depot: LEANOR LTD., Cape Town, Natal, Fort Elizabeth. "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," post free. Forras Co., Sole France, Boston, U.S.A.

HIS SALARY IN DANGER.

The Manila Times of July 19, which arrived yesterday on the transport Solace, says:

Major Scott, the governor of Sulu district, was in conference with the Commission late yesterday afternoon concerning what is to be done with and for the Sultan of Jolo and his court now that they are all out of a political job, by virtue of the American government having taken the reins of government out of their hands.

This morning at 11 o'clock Sultan Muhammad himself with all his retinue, including his two swordsmen, entered into the presence chamber to meet the Commission. Major Scott and Captain Corey and the interpreter and secretary accompanied them.

The desires of the sultan, as outlined by one who is familiar with the Sulu situation, are as follows: Under the "Bates treaty," more properly the Bates agreement, the sultan, in return for keeping the peace among his entire population, was to draw salaries for himself and various of his henchmen. These salaries amounted to a snug sum of four figures each month.

On account of the rebellious conduct of the Moros of Jolo last autumn, the President declared that the Bates agreement had been abrogated, and the sultan awoke one morning to find himself without an income, and his satraps were in the same predicament. He has left to him undisputed jurisdiction as head of his church in these regions. That alone, however, does not enable him to keep up his traditional establishment.

It is the view of those who support his side of the case that his religious influence over the Moro population makes him worth retaining by the civil government. He does not expect to secure a renewal of the Bates agreement, but he hopes to get some sort of concession that will enable him to maintain the state in which he has always lived.

PLAN TO UTILIZE NOISES.

The proposition of Mrs. Amelia Holbrook before the Professional Woman's League that children should be taught not to scream off the key, but that mothers should carry a tuning fork and give them the proper note, or, if there are several of them, they should be taught to cry in unison, is not, to acoustic experts, a preposterous proposition.

"We know little of the laws and properties of sound and what might be done with discordant and unrelated noises," says Mr. Kitchings, who makes acoustic apparatus for instruction in physics. "Take a tuning fork of large size and set it vibrating, and one in the same key across the room will soon give out the same sound. The disagreeable noises of a city—the roar of wagons, street cars, the 'L' road, the cries of peddlers—might, if properly attuned to each other, be rendered agreeable instead of discordant and a nuisance. A municipal league of harmony, like the one for art, might in time bring it about. There is considerable waste energy in noise that might be utilized. For example, it would be possible to arrange the combination of a safe lock so as to open it by singing a certain melody. The notes would set corresponding metals vibrating; these would communicate with electric power, which, in turn, would move the tumblers of the lock and the bolts would turn back.

